# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,344.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | | 52 | 0 |
| | including postage | 72 | 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town | | 28 | 0 |
| | including postage | 38 | 0 |
| For three months advance, delivered in Town | | 16 | 0 |
| | including postage | 21 | 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | | 6 | 0 |
| | including postage | 7 | 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | | 0 | 4 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | 5 | 0 |
| Second Ditto | 2 | 8 |
| Third Ditto | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FISHER—June 7th, at Hydrabad, Sind, the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Fisher, Deputy Settlement Officer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WAINRIGHT—June 12th, at Bombay, Lieutenant Marcus Francis Wainright, Bombay Invalid Establishment, aged 37 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—June 1st, at Calicut, the wife of Mr. J. Ferguson, of a daughter.

MADDOX—June 3rd, at Alleppy, the wife of the Rev. Ralph H. Maddox, of Marelicara, Quilon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOMPERTZ—JOHNSTON—June 4th, at Nundial, by the father of the bride, Henry James Colley Gompertz, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, to Emily, third daughter of the Rev. B. D. Johnston, of the London Mission.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

ROBINSON—June 1st, at Jhansie, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Robinson, Chaplain, of a son.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & | 17th | Leave Bussorah | 19th & | 2nd |
| " Muscat | 8th | 22nd | " Koweit | 20th | 3rd |
| " B. Abbas | 11th | 25th | " Bushire | 23rd | 6th |
| " Linga | 12th | 26th | " Linga | 28th | 9th |
| " Bahrein | 14th | 28th | " B. Abbas | 8th | 11th |
| " Bushire | 16th | 30th | " Muscat | 9th | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 18th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on........5th and 20 h.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Tarston, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 1 & | 15 |
| " Carwar | 3 | 16 | " Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| " Narrakal | 5 | 19 | " Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| " Tuticorin | | 20 | " Coconada | 6 | 19 |
| " Colombo | | 21 | " Madras | 16 | 24 |
| " Galle | | | " Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| " Negapatam | 10 | 24 | " Galle | 14 | |
| " Madras | 15 | 30 | " Colombo | | 28 |
| " Coconada | 17 | 2 | " Tuticorin | | 29 |
| " Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | " Narrakal | 16 | 1 |
| " Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | " Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 20 | 5 |

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Maddison, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Boree Bunder to | Oorun. | | Oolwa. | | Karanjah. | | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine Screw Steam Ship "BOMBAY CASTLE" will be despatched directly for Calcutta in about a week hence. For Freight of Goods and Specie, and Passage, apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 16th June. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | £ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | 64 | 10 | 0 | Including Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | 37 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Class | 23 | 5 | 6 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on MONDAY the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 13th June 1866.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BENARES," (1491 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain Browne, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 15th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. of the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

*To sail positively the 30th instant.*

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Agents ship *Daphne.*

FOR LONDON.

THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. Scowcroft, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

## OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £45 | Exclusive of Wines. |
| Second Class | £25 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA" 1,500 tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about the 15th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co,

Bombay, 6th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Australia*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Australia*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Edinburgh*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Edinburgh*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Ophelia*, Captain Strickland, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Strickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Zealandia*, Captain Taylor, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June 1866. Agents ship *Zealandia*.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

*For Children.*—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

*Wedding* and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with. every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

*Ladies' own Materials* made up from 1st March to 1st *November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
*Purveyors to the Queen,*
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts | each. | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts | " | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts | " | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts | " | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts | " | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits | " | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits | " | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits | " | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars | per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians | each. | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians | " | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Gauze Banians | " | 4 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers | " | 6 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks | per doz. | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks | " | 11 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery. | | | |
| BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings | each. | 3 | 8 |
| Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves | per pair. | 2 | 12 |
| White Kid Gloves | " | 1 | 12 |
| Dog Skin Gloves | " | 2 | 12 |
| Buck and Doe Gloves | " | 3 | 12 |
| The Universal Scarf | each. | 4 | 12 |
| The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring | " | 4 | 8 |
| The Windsor Scarf | " | 2 | 12 |
| The Derby Scarf | " | 4 | 8 |
| The Diamond Scarf | " | 4 | 4 |

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,

Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

*Proprietress.*—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or to the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—

Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

## NOTICES.

*NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.*

*J. M. MACLEAN.*

*Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.*

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19 Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of, and passing Resolutions for, effecting the voluntary winding up of the Company; the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators of the Company, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHAI SORABJI, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that Mr. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધ થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઇપીનીગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 28th February 1866, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June 1866, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to 14th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

*Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.*

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1st. To consider the expediency of, and if agreed to, to pass Resolutions empowering the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company to borrow a sum or sums of money on mortgage of the Company's premises or otherwise for the requirements of the Company.

2nd. To increase the number of Directors from 3 to 4.

3rd. To elect such 4th Director.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27 Meadow Street, 5th June 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, on MONDAY, the 25th June 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Statement of Accounts, &c., and Report of the Directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the Meeting for consideration.

2. To elect Directors in the room of B. H. Cama and Karsondass Madhowdass, who have become disqualified, and of Andrew Grant, who has gone to Europe, and of J. E. Grimm and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to dispose of any other business which may come before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
General Manager

Bombay, 9th June 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

| | One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage. | One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage. | Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Mhow | Rs. 45 | Rs. 60 | Rs. 30 |
| " Indore | " 50 | " 70 | " 32-8-0. |

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercaud.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Those Shareholders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, (in liquidation) who are entitled to Shares in the National Bank of India, and who have not yet applied for their Certificates, must do so at once. By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the supply of (400) four hundred Tons of STEAM COAL, required for the use of the Gun Carriage Department, will be received up to one P. M. on FRIDAY the 15th instant, by the undersigned.

Rates at which the Coal will be delivered alongside the Ship, and at the Gun Carriage Department, should be separately stated. W. S. HATCH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Office, 12th June 1866.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months ............ 8 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ............ 7 ditto.
" 12 " ............ 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ..................Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ..........Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇચપીનીગ અને
વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધી થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઇચપીનીગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 9 Church Gate Street, at 3 P. M. of SATURDAY the 16th instant, for the transaction of the following business:

To receive audited Balance Sheet of the Company up to 31st December 1865;

To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election and

To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. By order of the Directors,

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depôt:—19A, Coleman Street, London.
*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. "
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.

Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherry-wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.

Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

## NOTICES.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS:
15, Cockspur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on the Fourteenth day of June next, at 3 P. M., at the Premises, proceed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the order and direction of IBRAHIM SHAIK TYAB, in exercise of the power in that behalf reserved to the said Ibrahim Shaik Tyab in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of January 1865, made between Mahomed Kassim bin Goolam Mohideen Kokatay of the one part and the aforesaid Ibrahim Shaik Tyab of the other part, all the Estate and Interest of the said Ibrahim Shaik Tyab under and by virtue of the aforestated Indenture of Mortgage, of, and in all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing on Government Ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at New Town, in Shaik Borah Commadan Street, registered in the Rent Roll of Land Revenue under No. 1164, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 124 5/9 square yards, be the same more or less; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Shaik Borah Commadan Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the House now or late of one Suliman Hindustani, and on or towards the South by the House now or late of Balloo Bamshakar.

The particulars and conditions of Sale are open for inspection at the Office of Messrs. CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, High Court, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, and at the Office of the Auctioneers.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1¼ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co., and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.

From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of Henry S. Carter, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1866.

TO LET, at No. 40, Meadow Street, a commodious GODOWN. Apply at the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited).

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, containing three or four Bed-rooms. For terms &c. apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, one commodious BUNGALOW, just finished, on the Mount Road; one new BUNGALOW at Poona, on the Bund Road, formerly occupied by Mr. Hayllar. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. 11th June 1866.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the

LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

## WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

| | | p. doz. qts. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET | Médoc | Rs. 12 |
| | St. Laurent or St. Estèphe | 15 |
| | Pauillac Supérieur | 18 |
| | Chateau Beltasse | 20 |
| CHAMPAGNE | Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur | 35 |
| | Roederer Carte Blanche | 45 |
| COGNAC | Vieux Pale | 18 |
| | Tres-Vieux | 25 |
| | Tres-Vieux Champagne | 35 |

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne | Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases. | |
| Moselle | do. | do. |
| Hock | do. | do. |
| Sherry | do. | |
| Port | do. | |
| Claret | do. | do. |
| Brandy | do. | |

SILLAR & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

| | | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, extra quality | ... | per dozen | qts. | Rs. | 40 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | " | " | " | 30 |
| SHERRY, good | ... | " | " | " | 30 |
| Do. pale | ... | " | " | " | 25 |
| Do. do. | ... | " | " | " | 18 |
| PORT WINE, some years in Bottle | ... | " | " | " | 26 |
| Do. a fine old Wine | ... | " | " | " | 22 |
| Do. a good Wine | ... | " | " | " | 18 |
| TENT WINE | ... | " | " | " | 29 |
| BRANDY, Pale | ... | " | " | " | 36 |
| Do. do. | ... | " | " | " | 28 |
| SPIRITS—Hollands | ... | " | " | " | 15 |
| LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy | ... | " | " | " | 36 |
| do. | ... | " | pts. | " | 16 |
| Noyeau | ... | " | qts. | " | 34 |
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret | ... | " | " | " | 21 |
| No. 3, a full flavoured Do. | ... | " | pts. | " | 8 |
| Breakfast... Do. | ... | " | qts. | " | 12 |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

*Established in Bombay in 1842.*

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In BOMBAY | to Messrs. | Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders). | |
| " POONA | " | " | Rogers & Co. |
| " Secunderabad | " | " | Hajee Curreem & Co. |
| " Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. | " | " | Cursetjee & Co. |
| " Kurrachee | " | " | Budgett and Hughes. |
| " Calicut | " | " | Hirjee & Co. (1) |

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | 90 |
| Do. " Do. | 40 |
| Do. " a Crown | 30 |
| Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 |
| Do. do. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints | 16 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 |
| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal | 18 |
| Do. Fine Still Blue Seal | 30 |
| Do. Superior Still Green Seal | 40 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 39 |
| Do. Green Seal | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 33 |
| Claret Light Capsule | 15 |
| Do. do. Pints | 8 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 23 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts | 36 |
| Do. Pints | 19 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

## FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further Notice the price of ICE will be a QUARTER OF AN ANNA per POUND.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

JUST ARRIVED, 50 suits of good serviceable WATERPROOF CLOTHING, to be sold cheap.

J. BURN,
30 Meadow Street. Civil and Military Tailor.

FOR SALE, a few black and tan and sky TERRIER DOGS. Apply to Captain JOHN POLLOCK, at Messrs. Byramjee and Merwanjee, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

*Just received Overland, a few*
EXTINCTEMS,

or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE—2 American four-wheeled Buggies, with Hoods, Poles, Lamps, Shafts, &c, exceedingly light, elegant, and strong. Harness to match.

80 HORSES, ex *Chrysolite*. A very handsome team of greys; were driven together in Melbourne.

"EXCELSIOR" and "TELEGRAPH"—Steeple Chase winners. Several blood maidens, some handsome Chargers, and handy Hunters.

A few pairs of Carriage Horses.

Many fast-trotting Dog Cart and useful Brougham Horses.

HOUNDS: some of the handsomest Grey and Stag Hounds ever seen in Bombay.

Australian Hunting and Racing Saddles and Bridles.

Bombay, 8th June 1866. W. LAMB, Manager.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

UNITED VICTORIAS declined from 1,200 to 1,100 and close firm at 1,125; Elphinstones, new issue, from 20 to 10 per share; Bank of Bombay shares declined from 19½ to 26 discount. Market flat.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### EXCHANGE

| what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 1 1/16d. |
| Do. Credits... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d. |
| Do. Documents ... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. |
| Calcutta ... | At sight ... | 100 |
| Do. ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99½ |
| Do. ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 98¼ |
| Madras ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| China ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 213 to 214 |

### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 400 | 100 | .... | Bengal Credit Mob. | 10 dis. |
| 750,000 | 300 | 100 | Rs4ps | BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. .. | 70 p share. |
| 600,000 | 00 | 260 | .... | Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ... | 10 p share. |
| 1200000 | 400 | 100 | ...... | Financial Asso. of India and China. | 19 per share. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. .. | Rs. 87 |
| " " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. | " 93 |
| " " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. .. | " 88½ |
| " " " " " 1842-43 .. .. .. | |
| " " " " " 1854-55 .. .. .. | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. | " 105 |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. | " 14 |
| Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. | " 110 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... | Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... | " 10 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... | " 225 |
| Carolus ... ... ... | " 296 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... | " 220 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... | " 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... | " 223 |
| Bar Silver .. ... ... ... | " 106¼ |
| Gold Leaf .. ... ... ... | " 15-4-1 |

### PRICE CURRENT, 13th June 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera .. .. .. .. | " 305 to 310 |
| Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. | " 310 to 315 |
| Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. | " 310 to 315 |
| Porebunder (New).. .. .. | " 260 to 265 |
| Veeraval (New) .. .. .. | " 260 to 265 |
| Khandeish (New) .. .. .. | " 295 to 300 |
| Dharwar (now ready) .. .. .. | " 335 to 340 |
| Binghunghaut (New) .. .. .. | " 335 to 340 |
| Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ... ... | " 310 to 315 |

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

### BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

*For the week ending 8th May*, 1866.

| | Gold Bullion and Coin | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|
| From Sonmeanee ... ... ... | ... | 1,300 |
| " Hongkong ... ... ... | 9,50,910 | 20,000 |
| " Persian Gulf Steamer | 25,000 | 3,200 |
| " Concan British ... ... | ... | 18,000 |
| Total for the week ... | 9,75,910 | 42,500 |
| Previously Imported in the year 1866 ... ... ... | 2,27,10,258 | 9,87,52,556 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 8th May 1866. ... ... ... | 2,36,86,168 | 9,87,95,056 |
| Ditto 1865 ... ... ... | 1,84,68,973 | 1,88,66,769 |
| Increase Rupees ... ... | 52,17,195 | 7,99,28,287 |

EXPORTS.

| | Gold Bullion and Coin. | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|
| To Ceylon ... ... ... ... | ... | 1,00,000 |
| " Cutch ... ... ... | 82,268 | 2,01,140 |
| " Concan British ... ... | 12,520 | 7,340 |
| " Guzerat British ... ... | 21,171 | 1,16,683 |
| " Malabar British ... ... | 18,000 | 2,32,000 |
| " South Canara ... ... | 5,025 | ... |
| " North Canara... ... ... | 30,008 | ... |
| Total for the week ... | 1,68,992 | 6,57,163 |
| Previously exported in the year 1866 ... ... ... | 41,50,442 | 1,65,06,175 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 8th May 1866 ... ... ... | 43,19,434 | 1,71,63,338 |
| Ditto 1865 ... ... ... ... | 31,31,715 | 1,59,16,975 |
| Increase Rupees ... ... | 11,87,719 | 12,46,363 |

# MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 13.

Lucas, Lieutenant Colonel A. W., Executive Commissariat Officer, to Kirkee.

# SHIPPING.

JUNE. ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Arundel | Symons | Liverpool, Feb. 28. |
| | West Riding | Beazley | Liverpool, Jan. 28. |
| | Preston | Donald | Liverpool, Feb. 12. |
| | Mahel | Henderson | Hull, Dec. 18. |
| | Nydia | McKerlie | Liverpool, Jan. 23. |

The British ship *Miletus*, Davies, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The British ship *Louisa*, for London, began to load yesterday.

## BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 5th, steamers *Arratoon Apcar*, *Chedaba*, and ship *Humber*. June 6th, steamer *Burmah*, ships *Schah Jehan*, *Prince Oscar*, and *Peerless*.

DEPARTURES.—June 5th, ships *Attila*, and *Princess Royal*.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 6th, French steamer *Erymanthe*, from Calcutta, ships *Governor General*, from Mauritius, and *Balaklava*, from Mauritius. June 7th, H. M. steamer *Arrican*, from Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.—June 6th, ship *Clyde*, for Liverpool, and screw steamer *Asia*, for Northern ports.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1087 Daphne, Miles—Martin Young & Co. (c.l. June 12)
939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 13)
592 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 18)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162 Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c.l. April 21)
983 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co. (c.l. May 7)
1887 Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co. (c.l. April 13)
202 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama. (c.l. April 9)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c.l. April 5)
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c.l. May 2)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c.l. April 25)
1095 Euminides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 14)
1493 Hampden, Yaxley—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 16)
1328 Hahneman, Roper—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. April 21)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers. (c.l. May 1)
1994 Indomitable, Carew—B. H. Cama. (c.l. March 26)
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbreck—Knoop & Co. (c.l. May 10)
747 Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co. (c.l. April 28)
1609 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c.l. March 21)
608 Pontiac, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1003 Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co. (c.l. May 2)
1503 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. May 2)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham. (c.l. April 10)
595 Tomogonops, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c.l. April 16)
1152 Tythonus, Alleby—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. April 23)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1300 Krishna (s), Pomeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c.l. May 26)

FOR HAVRE.

498 Anais Emma, Gaigneaux—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c.l. May 4)

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

307 Arabia (s), Madoison—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

559 Bombay Castle (s), Houston—B. F. Cama & Co.
1282 Canova, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.
1008 Compta, Geach—Jas. Shepherd.
914 Iskendershah, Stuber.
1227 Strongbow, Dixon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
891 Western Star, Dubern.
1206 Zoroaster, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR SIAM.

891 Nurbudda, Nacoda. (c.l. May 2)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Comorin (s), Taunton—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

458 Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. June 13)

FOR SINGAPORE.

827 Fez Robanee, Robertson—H. L. Cadoo.

FOR BATAVIA.

784 Oscar, Gadda—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

826 Aden, Ripley—H. M. Seedick.
1094 Andaman, Asplet—Lyon Brothers.
1025 Alberione, Coates—J. Clover & Co.
567 Akbar Shah, Gaskill—H. M. Seedick.
Arundel, Symons.
710 Australia, Winster—W. Nicol & Co.
860 Bombay, McMillan.
1265 British India, Wemyss,—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 C. S. Lemon, Gordon—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1588 Calumet, Bingham—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1224 Camperdown, Thomas—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1169 Charger, Hatch—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1125 Chrysolite, Sorrie.
561 City of Edinburgh, Soaden—W. Nicol & Co.
825 City of London, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
918 Cleopatra, Camelie.
1066 Egeria, Burnes—Coupland & Co.
1008 Eurydice, Brett—Finlay, Scott & Co.
632 Faize Allam, Stafford—Candass Narondass.
1072 Gavin Steel, Whyte—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1008 Gilbert Thompson, Moir—E. Bates & Co.
891 Gunga (s) Hanscom—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1041 Indomitable, Poyntz—Hajee Seedick.
679 Indore (s), Gain—B. F. Cama & Co.
650 Jessie Ann, Andrew.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda.
1123 Kathay, Pupham—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1002 Khorasan, Wilson—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1048 Kingston, Stewart—C. Manockjee.
706 Koina (s), Baldwin—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
719 Kurrachee, Gilmore—Rooper Price & Co.
874 Kusrovie, Grey—R. Haisa.
651 Lady Canning, Sutherland.
903 Lady Milton, Davis—Coupland & Co
1277 Lalla Rookh, Burl—Robinson & Co.
1177 Lancashire, Barnett—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Lloyd Rayner, Pollock—A. & A. Trading Co.
1246 Madara, Parlett—J. Clover & Co.
773 Mahratta, Brown—Lyon Brothers & Co.
Mahel, Henderson.
483 Marie, Coulson—B. Touche & Co.
641 Marrington, Graham.
1300 Milton, Smith—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
718 Mirage, Taylor—Martin, Young & Co.
995 Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers.
611 Mountstuart Elphinstone, Freebody.—Ewart, Latham & Co.
716 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.
1049 Nagasaki, Masterton—B. H. Cama.
Nydia, McKerlie.
1185 Ophelia, Strickland—Blackwell & Co.
574 Phœnix, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Palmerston, Seagrove—W. Nicol & Co.
Preston, Donald.
1201 Princess of Wales, Cayzer—A. & A. Trading Co.
692 Raby Castle, Harris—W. Nicol & Co.
1288 Rathfern, Mitchell—M. Nusserwanjee.
1336 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
461 Richard Cobden, Berry—E. Bates & Co.
1006 Rohilla, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1380 Rothley, Leck—Martin, Young & Co.
1443 Rothsay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1282 Sarawak, Miller—J. W. Wright & Co.
995 Sea Pink, Chewett—J. Clover & Co.
939 Sebastapol, Mackenzie—Bates & Co.
383 Sir B. Frere (s), Tolput—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1049 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—A. & A. Trading Co.
1164 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—Bates & Co.
711 Sultana, Henderson—Lawrence & Co.
1175 Talisman, Whiteway—Martin, Young & Co.
662 Thistle, McPhail.
687 Vanguard, McIntyre.
1244 Vicksburgh, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
984 Volante, Tinmouth—J. Clover & Co.
1081 West Riding, Beazley.
730 William Kidstone, Logan.
1848 Zealander, Taylor.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1393 Benares (s).
1221 Carnatic (s), Rennoldson.
1538 Emeu (s), Methven.
1273 Rangoon (s) McCulloch.
1590 Salsette (s), Parish.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WESTERN INDIA CLUB.**—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June, 1866.

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**NOTICE.**—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Albertine*, Captain COATES, from Rangoon, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain COATES will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for the Captain per Ship *Albertine*.

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BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમ્બે રીકલેમેશન કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
बोमबे रीकलेमेशन कमपनी लीमीटेड.

**TO BE LET**, a first rate GODOWN on the Company's ground at Colaba, 100 feet by 48, suitable for the STORAGE OF COTTON. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.

13th June, 1866.

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**THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.**—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

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**THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.**—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

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**NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.**—Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, held on the 30th May 1866, at the Office, Church Gate Street, at 3 P. M.

Mr. A. R. Scoble in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. B. Fellows, and seconded by Mr. F. H. Green,—"That the Resolution of the 27th April last, to wind up the Bank voluntarily, be confirmed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ambaidass Munjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhoowun Nathoobhoy, and carried,—"That Mr. John Gray, Mr. J. D. Robinson, and Dr. Beramji Naoroji, be appointed Liquidators."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, and carried,—"That the remuneration of each Liquidator be 10,000 Rupees."

NOTICE is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned, as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby requested to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

JOHN GRAY,
J. D. ROBINSON,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th June, 1866.

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## CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC,"
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|---|---|---|
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| Moore's Irish Melodies. Illustrated by D. Maclise... | 8 | 0 |
| Comfort for Small Incomes. By Mrs. Warren ... | 0 | 12 |
| Across Mexico in 1864-5. By W. H. Bullock ... | 8 | 0 |
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| Tilbury Nogo; or passages in the life of an unsuccessful man. By Whyte Melville ... | 1 | 8 |
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| Broom's Constitutional Law, &c. New edn., 1865 ... | 24 | 0 |
| Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, corrected to Feb. 1866 | 12 | 0 |
| Surprising Adventures of Captain Castagnette ... | 3 | 12 |
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| Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man ... | 4 | 8 |
| McCosh's Examination of Mill's Philosophy ... | 5 | 12 |
| Druitt's The Surgeons Vade Mecum, 1865... | 9 | 8 |
| Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays. 2 vols... | 6 | 0 |
| ——Miscellaneous Writings ... | 3 | 8 |
| ——Biographies ... | 2 | 12 |
| Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics ... | 8 | 0 |
| The British Pharmacopœia (official) ... | 8 | 0 |
| Gilbart's Lectures and Essays ... | 11 | 4 |
| Fairy Realm: favourite old tales in verse by Tom Hood. Illustrated by Gustave Doré ... | 15 | 12 |
| Hullah's Song Book, music and words ... | 3 | 8 |
| New Cavalry Drill, Jan. 1865 ... | 2 | 4 |
| Bow Bells. Vol. III. ... | 5 | 0 |
| Weale's Treatise on Electroplating ... | 1 | 2 |
| ——Dictionary of terms of Art &c... | 3 | 0 |
| Bull's Hint's to Mothers... ... | 3 | 12 |
| Bradshaw's Railway Continental Guide for May | 3 | 0 |
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| Baker on Prophecy ... ... | 3 | 8 |
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| SONG.—I'm a merry Zingara. By E. Fitzball ... | 1 | 8 |
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| ——Hearts and Homes. By Charlotte Young... | 1 | 8 |
| ——Good bye, Sweetheart, good bye. By S. Reeves ... | 1 | 4 |
| ——Good news from home. By P. S. Gilmore ... | 1 | 4 |
| ——The Bridge. By Longfellow ... | 1 | 0 |
| ——Juanita. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton ... | 1 | 4 |
| ——Beautiful Star. By S. M. Sayles... ... | 1 | 0 |
| ——Oh Fairest Italy. By Mrs. J. Boucher ... | 1 | 0 |
| ——I love the merry sunshine. By J. W. Lake | 1 | 8 |
| ——The Bride's Farewell to England. By Glover | 1 | 4 |
| QUADRILLE.—The Topsy. From Uncle Tom's Cabin ... | 1 | 8 |
| ——The Rats. By G Redler ... | 1 | 8 |
| ——The Wedding. By D'Albert ... | 1 | 4 |
| VARSOVIENNE.—The Silver Lake. By W. H. Montgomery ... | 0 | 6 |
| WALTZ.—First Love. By H. Farmer ... | 2 | 0 |
| ——The Mabel. By D. Godfrey ... | 2 | 0 |
| GALOP.—Dixey's Land. By Marriott ... | 1 | 8 |
| POLKA.—The Sultan's. By D'Albert. ... | 1 | 8 |

JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council for 1865... | 6 | 0 |
| Rules of Practice made and issued by the late Sudder Court at Madras, dated 28th April '62, and by the High Court, Appellate Side, under the authority of Section 443 of the Code of Criminal Procedure... | 1 | 0 |
| Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th Edn. '65 ... | 14 | 8 |
| Clarke's Unrepealed Regulations of Madras Presidency, 1802-47. Edited by W. P. Williams, 1866... | 16 | 0 |

FOR SALE.

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|---|---|---|
| A Six Chamber Revolver, by F. T. Baker. Complete with apparatus, in case ... | 85 | 0 |

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA, from El Khatif, in the Persian Gulf, to Yambo in the Red Sea, during the year 1819. (With a Map.) By Captain G. FORSTER SADLIER, of H. M.'s 47th Regt. Compiled from the Records of the Bombay Government, by P. RYAN, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government.—2nd Edition.—Price Rs. 3½. To outstations, Rs. 3¾.

12th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TO LET, 48 BUNGALOWS**, as follows:—7 on Malabar Hill, 5 at Colaba, 2 at Tardeo, 6 on Bandora Hill, 8 at Mazagon, 4 at Girgaum, 3 on Khambala, 9 at Grant Road, 3 at Chinchpoogly, and 1 at Naigaum. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

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**CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.**—We hereby give Notice, that MR. JOHN L. SCOTT has been appointed Manager of this Estate, and request that all Communications may be addressed to him.

D. ROBERTSON,
J. BEATTIE,
JOHN SMITH, } Trustees.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

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**CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.**—CREDITORS of Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. are hereby requested to lodge their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, with the Undersigned; and Debtors to the Company are requested to pay the amount of their Debts forthwith.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Manager to Trustees.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th June 1866.

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In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bomby, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

**WHEREAS** the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.

C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

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**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the MEETING held THIS DAY, pursuant to the above Advertisement, has been adjourned till FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. WILSON, Chairman.

13th June 1866.

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## CALENDAR——JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Wednesday ... .. 20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m | h. m | h. m | h. m. | |
| Thurs. | 14 | Mercury in Perihelion at 11-17 P.M. | 5 23 | 6 36 | — | 0 1 | 12th June 1866. Time 9h. 4m. 40s. 2. |
| Fri. | 15 | Mars rises 2-10 A.M. | 5 23 | 6 37 | 0 23 | 0 43 | |
| Sat. | 16 | Day breaks 4-42 A.M. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 1 6 | 1 25 | |
| Sun. | 17 | 3rd Sunday after Trinity. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 1 45 | 2 7 | |
| Mon. | 18 | Jupiter rises at 8-51 P.M. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 2 29 | 2 50 | |
| Tues. | 19 | Twilight ends at 7-20 P.M. | 5 24 | 6 38 | 3 14 | 3 37 | |
| Wed. | 20 | Accession of Queen Victoria. | 5 24 | 6 38 | 4 4 | 4 33 | |

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THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
*Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " 2 8 per Month.
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" " 2 0 per Month.

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*NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN.* J. M. MACLEAN.

*Bombay Gazette, June 9th*, 1866.

## LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | June 3 | KURRACHEE | June 8 |
| AGRA | June 7 | LAHORE | June 6 |
| ALLAHABAD | June 4 | LONDON | May 18 |
| AUSTRALIA | April 27 | MAURITIUS | May 7 |
| ALEXANDRIA | May 26 | MADRAS | June 8 |
| BANGALORE | June 9 | MALTA | May 17 |
| CALCUTTA | June 7 | MEERUT | June 1 |
| CAPE | Mar. 15 | OOTACAMUND | May 31 |
| CEYLON | June 1 | OUDH | June 6 |
| COCHIN | May 26 | PENANG | May 22 |
| DELHI | June 7 | PUNJAUB | June 6 |
| FRANCE | May 29 | SUEZ | May 23 |
| HONGKONG | May 13 | SINGAPORE | May 20 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

IT is a trite and true remark, that even calamity is welcome when it relieves us of the burden of suspense. In such a spirit did the expectant nations receive those words to which the French oracle gave utterance at Auxerre, and "which echoed through Europe like the roar of cannon." From the very first there existed a wide-spread and almost instinctive feeling, that there was some mysterious and sinister influence at work, which rendered hopeless the entanglement of European affairs. To this feeling succeeded a feverish desire to know the worst, and when the Auxerre speech came, it was eagerly accepted as the solution. The instant fall of all kinds of funds, the cessation of industrial enterprise, the raised voice of the Press, and the hushed murmur of the people, showed how universal was the belief that France had thrown her sword into the scale, and that the signal of battle was already given. Yet, at the departure of the Mail, nearly a fortnight after the Oracle had spoken, it was plain that no immediate action was to follow its utterance. The position of France was as undefined as ever, and from the excitement of gratified hopes and verified fears, Europe had again subsided into an attitude of gloomy expectation. Looking back on certain not very distant events, we may well be surprised, that the affected frankness which has always characterised the Emperor's policy, should have been so uncritically received on this occasion. More than once with regard to Austria, Italy, the Papal Question, and even the Internal Administration of France has he spoken out in the plainest possible manner, and then left his words to be explained away or expanded into meaningless generalities by his Ministers or the official portion of the Press. And so, on this particular occasion, scarcely had the denouncement of the Treaties of 1815 been telegraphed to every corner of the world, before the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, *et hoc genus omne*, set to work to show how consistent such a declaration was with the most pacific intentions, how at the worst it could only be taken to mean that France would not interfere to assert those treaties, or how the words had no reference to external politics whatever, and were merely intended as a rebuke to the Deputies who so vociferously cheered M. Thiers' oration on the previous Thursday. There may be some truth in these assertions, put forward by the organs of Government. Imperial utterances have this in common with the prophecies of the Bible, namely, that to read them right, a system of double interpretation must be applied. They are undoubtedly followed by some immediate consequences, but their most important and real signification must be looked for at a later period. As to these words, the most we can gather from them is some notion of the goal, towards which Napoleonic schemes are tending. Of the direct steps by which that goal is to be reached, they tell us nothing. It is dangerous to prophecy, for by this time, perhaps, the veil has been drawn aside or still better peace has nullified all hidden resolves, still it is not uninteresting to consider the probabilities and possibilities that limit France's course of action. First let us examine the real value of those aspirations after peace, which have been so repeatedly given vent to by the mouth-pieces of the Opposition, as well as by the supporters of the present regime. The class of amiable visionaries who solace themselves with the belief that war may be civilized off the face of the earth, is far less numerically strong in France than in England. These views are, amongst our neighbours, confined to a few philosophers only, and the dangers of a continental position, the presence of a large army, the frequent interruption of peace, the feebleness of commercial interests, and, above all, a lingering feeling of insult unavenged, have prevented their spreading, as in England, over large and popular areas. There is, it is true, but little doubt, that the dabblers in stocks and shares, and the class of people called into being by the recent development of external commerce, are not without influence, and do really dread the momentary crash that a war would entail upon them. But these persons have never elevated their views to the dignity of a creed, and many of them share with the agricultural classes and all those concerned with internal commerce, the fatal delusion that a successful war might answer their purpose as well as an unbroken peace. It would seem that Napoleon III. is not altogether free from a taint of this folly, or at all events he chooses to pretend to be under its influence. If, in any sense, "the Empire is peace," and if peace at all is an object of strong desire to the French people, it is, as one of their own writer observes, "that solid "and advantageous peace which is concluded by "conquerors after a victory." Even what is termed the pacific demonstration of M. Thiers, is far from being an appeal to peace for its own sake, or peace on any general principle. It is simply a deprecation of a particular war under certain conditions and with certain allies; and it is clear that war, under other circumstances, would be, by no means, distasteful to himself and his adherents. But admitting that peace is not the most prominent item in the Emperor's programme, is it to be expected that he will at once declare himself for war? Certainly not. What is called the honour of France is not so far implicated as to necessitate an immediate appeal to arms. Any direct interference in Germanic affairs has been carefully avoided, and Italy has been cautioned against expecting too much. Again, neither in dockyards, arsenals, nor great military stations, do we hear of the smallest warlike preparation. A state of armed neutrality is obviously the best course for France until an opportunity offers itself for gratifying her ambition. She will not interfere *nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit*. Indeed, if the idea of a Congress really emanated from France, it looks rather as though she were anxious to postpone the whole question for a time. But when the moment arrives for stepping into the arena, on which side are we to expect that France will array herself? Not a word, not a sign has been given, which can be taken as a declaration in favour of either party, and yet it has been universally assumed that Austria will have to meet the united armies of Prussia, France, and Italy. This assumption is based upon the supposition of an indissoluble tie between France and Italy, and upon a notion that, ever since the celebrated meeting between Bismarck and the Emperor, some secret understanding has existed between them. An opinion is current that, in accordance with a parallel case, France, will receive the Rhine Frontier as the price of her services in war. There is much, however, to be said, on the other side of the question. It is quite a mistake to suppose that those French people who trouble their heads about politics at all, have the smallest sympathy with a united monarchical Italy. So long as Italy is the great hot-bed of Republican conspiracies, or serves as a foil to show off the greatness and goodness of their liberators, so long will she preserve the affections of the French. But M. Thiers has shown us with what dread and hatred every thinking Frenchman contemplates the possibility of a strong and thriving monarchy beyond the Alps. If the Emperor cares at all for the hearty co-operation of his subjects (and in the case of war this is worth something) he will shun any alliance which will contribute to the consolidation and aggrandisement of his neighbours. Again, no union with Prussia, and especially with Prussia in the hands of Bismarck, can ever be popular in France. Ever since the revolution, *les Prussiens*, have been the objects of unremitting and implacable hatred on the part of the French, and no class holds them in greater abhorrence than do those very artizans and labourers amongst whom Napoleon III. breathes so freely, and to whom he imparts his imperial confidences. No such ill-feeling exists with regard to Austria, nor is there any reason why it should exist. In fact, the eager way in which the Austrian loan was, by the Emperor's permission, taken up in France, seems to indicate a good understanding between the two peoples, which their common implication in the Mexican scrape has served to cement

But the strongest of all impediments to a union between France and Prussia, would be the dread of forfeiting the very advantages which are at stake. If Prussia, by the aid of France, were to come victoriously out of the struggle, she would be very likely to turn the tables upon her allies, and disappoint them of their hard-earned prize: an act which would gain her popularity with the minor States and the support of nearly every Power in Europe. On the other hand, a crushing victory over Prussia, gained in company with Austria and the minor States, Russia giving her moral support only, would leave France in undisputed possession of the field, so far as Germanic interference is concerned. Both Austria and Prussia would be too enfeebled to resist; whilst that bundle of sticks, the Federation, would be easily scattered, and its members separately disposed of. If France holds any such views as are here suggested, she will best attain her object by biding her time.

## SUSPENSION OF THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.

WE received the following letter at a late hour last night announcing the suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. It will be read with regret by the whole community:—

The Agra & Masterman's Bank, Limited.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Bombay, 13th June 1866.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

DEAR SIR,—I much regret having to inform you that late this evening I have received the following telegram from our Head Office in London, under date of the 6th instant, 8 P.M.:—"The Directors have been compelled to suspend payment. Close the Bank."

I shall feel obliged by your giving prominent notice of this in your issue of to-morrow morning.—I am yours faithfully,

J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.

In accordance with this telegram, this Branch of the Bank will be closed to-morrow morning.

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THE *Englishman*:—The peace of the Western Frontier was recently disturbed by the sudden rising of the Suloman Kheyl tribe, but through the effective measures adopted by the authorities, they have been suppressed.

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THE same:—We learn that the case brought by Capt. Jervis, A. D. C., against Sir William Mansfield, for the recovery of some Rs. 1,800 and odd, has been decided in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Simla in favour of the plaintiff. It is certainly a remarkable, if not a creditable event, to record, concerning a Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Armies in India.

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THE *Hurkaru*:—Cholera has broken out in Rowpoora, in Nepaul, the village granted to the rebel leaders, who took shelter with Sir Jung Bahadoor after the mutiny. The Begum and her son have ascended the Hills and left their followers to the epidemic.

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THE *Friend of India*:—We have been pained to learn that our allusion last week to Sir Cecil Beadon, has been supposed by some to allude to the possession of personal courage. Far be it from us, who were cognizant of all the incidents of the dark days of 'Fifty-seven in Calcutta, to write one word which would reflect on the conduct of any one of the citizens who have more than once been made the subject of ignorant and malicious misrepresentation. Our remark had reference solely to the part which Sir C. Beadon is believed to have taken, in leading the inexperienced Lord Canning to reject at first all offers of assistance from the inhabitants, and to represent in proclamations and replies to official bodies, the terrible massacres of Meerut and Delhi as only "a passing and groundless panic." If any of Sir Cecil Beadon's admirers can vindicate his character in these days at the expense even of Lord Canning's, we shall be delighted, for Lord Canning nobly redeemed the mistakes of 'Fifty-seven, and we cannot say the same for his then Home Secretary. But no one will be able to acquit Sir Cecil Beadon of the personal part which he played in gagging the press, an act that was part of the policy which, by ever crying peace, peace, when there was no peace, leaving the Dinapore sepoys with their arms, and treating a terrible revolution with rosewater expedients, made the catastrophes of Arrah, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, possible, prolonged the siege of Delhi, and, by nearly exhausting the marvellous patience of the Punjab, made the existence of the empire hang upon one week.

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THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—We do not usually go to blue books for the latest intelligence, so we shall not quarrel with the "Report on the Administration of the Punjab for 1864-65," for telling us nothing new about Russian progress in Central Asia. What it does tell us is, however, interesting. Since 1853 the Khokand people have sent repeated envoys to the Indian Government, pointing out how rapidly their country was being absorbed by Russians. The envoys were always "hospitably received and sent off with a reply couched in friendly terms," but have steadily refused either to send officers and drill instructors, or to give any other kind of help whatsoever. In May, 1864, Sultan Syad Mahommed Bahadur Khan, seriously alarmed, sent three autograph letters, one for the Queen, one for the Sultan of Turkey, and one for the Emir of Cabul. The letter to Her Majesty was received with much pomp at the great Durbar then sitting at Lahore; but it brought nothing more than "a friendly reply." How far the poor Khokanese think our replies "friendly" is another matter. At present the encroachments of Russia seem rather to take the direction of China. Her advance is heralded by revolts and troubles among the Mongols of Kashgar, Yarkand, &c. Some hundred years ago these tribes, weary of internal strife, put themselves under Chinese rule. In every city there is a Mahommedan civil governor and a Chinese commandant. The system has hitherto worked well; but now there are disturbances of all kinds, fomented we can readily guess by whom.

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THE same:—It is reported that an envoy from St. Petersburg arrived the other day in Paris on a mission with reference to the proposed Congress. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the organ of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is very decided in its advocacy of a Congress. "Why in this age of progress," it asks, "should not this great innovation be tried—before fighting to have mutual explanations; not to fight without knowing exactly the causes and object of the war; to seek reconciliation before instead of after blows have been exchanged? There are questions which it is wise not to disturb in time of peace, because they are irritating; but when questions are once raised, is it not wise to settle them without resort to bullets?" On the other hand, it is said that Russia has coupled her adherence to the scheme of a Congress with the condition that its resolutions shall be enforced by the majority—a condition which some suspect to be attached in order to render the project abortive. M. Fould, we hear, has thrown all his influence into the scale of peace—he has even staked his position on it. He has asked from the Emperor an explanation of his intentions, and declared that he cannot prepare his budget unless he knows what part France is to play. The Emperor received him very coldly, and gave only an evasive answer. There is consequently again a rumour of M. Fould's resignation. Duke Persigny has been to the Emperor to solicit his sanction for a grand scheme he has conceived of settling everything by giving Venetia to Italy, Silesia to Austria, Hanover and the Duchies to Prussia.

## LATEST NEWS.

◆

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

*Subscription Telegram.*

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, EVENING.

Fair Dhollera, 9½d. to 9¾d., market quieter, and prices irregular. Rates occasionally a farthing lower, and tendency in favour of buyers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Imports to-day ......... | 15,000 | bales. |
| Imports of Surats to-day...... | 6,000 | " |
| Total sales to-day............... | 8,000 | " |
| Sales of Surats to-day........... | 3,000 | " |

Less doing at Manchester.
7 lb. Shirtings 12s. to 12s. 3d.
No. 40 Twist, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAM,

◆

*By direct Overland Telegraph.*

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, MORNING.

Under instructions from Vienna, General von Gablenz has convoked the Holstein Estates. The Prussian Government has, in consequence, despatched a note to Austria, declaring this act to be a violation of the Gastein (Holstein?) Convention concluded last year.

At Liverpool to-day the Cotton market has opened quiet.

Advices from New York to the 26th ult. state that Cotton continues to advance, the price of Middling Upland being quoted 41 cents.

The receipts of Cotton at the American ports, for shipment, are decreasing.

◆

*By Indian Telegraph.*

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 13TH JUNE.

Bank rates reduced one per cent. all round.

Money market easy.

Bank Bills, six months sight, 2s. 0¼d.; little doing.

Documents 2s. 1½d.

Bank of Madras shares 80 per cent. premium.

Government paper, 5½ per cent., 109¾; active business.

Freights nominal.

Shirtings, 7 lb. 40 in., per piece Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12; firm but quiet.

◆

MADRAS, 12th June.

Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Calcutta and Northern Ports.

GALLE, 13th June.

French steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

VIZAGAPATAM, 13th June.

Steamer *Asia*, from Coconada, anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 13th June.

Steamer *India*, from Madras, in sight.

GALLE, 13th June.

French mail steamer *Alphee* sailed for China.

## BOMBAY.

◆

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

◆

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday the business brought before Mr. Brown possessed no public interest.

◆

WE understand that the whole of the fine, Rs. 7,532, imposed by the Senior Magistrate of Police, in the case of the Alliance Financial on Monday last, for contravening the Joint Stock Companies' Act, was paid yesterday.

◆

HIS Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and family are expected to arrive in Poona to-morrow from the Hills. Members of Council and Heads of Departments are also reported as being on the wing towards the capital of the Deccan.

◆

THE telegraphic interruption which was reported in our yesterday's issue, as having occurred between Bombay and Surat, was reported to be again perfect by the Telegraph authorities yesterday. An interruption was likewise reported yesterday as having occurred between Coompta and Mangalore.

◆

IT is with regret we have to announce the death of Lieutenant Wainwright, of the Invalid Establishment, which took place on Tuesday last in Fort George. The remains of the deceased officer were conveyed to the grave yesterday afternoon, the 21st N. I. (Marine Battalion) finding the funeral party, consisting of forty rank and file under the command of a European officer: the Band of the 4th Rifles was also in attendance.

◆

THERE appears to be some probability of the G. I. P. Railway Company losing the services of their active and energetic Agent, Captain Sherard Osborn. We take the following from the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 12th ult.:—"In consequence of the recent retirement and improved prospects of the senior captains in the Navy, we understand that Captain Osborn, R.N., C. B., has tendered his resignation of his appointment in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and returns to England next October.

◆

THERE was a meeting of the creditors of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co. held yesterday at the East India Bank, Mr. H. Wilson in the chair; its object being to obtain the consent of the creditors to wind up the estate under the new Insolvent Act. From what transpired it appeared that the proposition was opposed by all the large creditors. It was also alleged that there were other parties than those mentioned concerned in the partnership. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow, Friday.

◆

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 12th, and 8 P. M. of the 13th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 34 hours 31 minutes, min. 28 hours 32 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 41 hours 58 minutes, min. 20 hours 17 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 41 hours 37 minutes, min. 32 hours 12 minutes. From Madras, max. 11 hours 47 minues, min. 3 hours 0 minute.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 7th, and Continent of Europe, 6th June.

◆

MAILS will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain and Foreign Europe by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna*, which will leave Bombay to-morrow and is expected to reach Aden in time for the Calcutta homeward mail steamer. The letter-boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 2 P. M. and the letters will be liable to the following rates of postage:—*For Aden*—Indian rates. *For Egypt*—British rates at 8 annas per ½ ounce. *For England and the Continent*—The usual steam postage rates. Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

N. B.—Letters intended for despatch by the above opportunity should be superscribed per "Extra" steamer.

◆

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO WIND UP.—A meeting of the creditors of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee & Co. was held at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of proposing certain resolutions for winding up the estate of the above persons under Act XXVIII. of 1865. Only one of the insolvents was present. A rough statement was submitted, which showed that the liabilities were estimated at about 5¼ lacs of rupees and the "available" assets at Rs. 1,500, amongst the latter a shigram under repair at Jaffer Sulliman's was included. One of the native creditors present stated that the liabilities were nearer ten lacs than the amount set down. The meeting eventually separated without coming to any resolution.

◆

A SHORT time since Mr. Cowasjee Ardaseer, Merchant of Hummum Street, brought a charge against eight Parsee men and women, for having used threatening and abusive language towards him, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. This charge was fully investigated before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court, who dismissed the complaint. A cross charge of assault was then brought by another Parsee against the complainant in the above case, and his son, which was also dismissed. Mr. Cowasjee then brought another charge against nine Parsees of assault and using abusive and threatening language towards him, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. In this case His Worship bound the whole of the defendants over in the sum of Rs. 500 each, and two sureties of Rs. 250 each, to keep the peace towards Mr. Cowasjee Ardaseer for six months.

◆

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Tuesday last Dr. Boate was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, by a butler formerly in his (Dr. Boate's. employ, with wilfully trespassing in his house) The evidence showed that the butler was not at home when Dr. Boate went there; but the defendant went up to the room of the butler's wife and placing his hands upon her door, asked her whether she had with her the buttons which her husband had given her. She denied all knowledge of the buttons. He thereupon demanded to search for them in her room. She became much alarmed and cried out, and two of the tenants in the house then came down. They showed him all the boxes in the wife's room; but the buttons were not found. Dr. Boate's attention was then attracted to a basket of corn standing in the room. He had it cut down and examined the corn, but the buttons were not there. The woman stated that she was much frightened, yet she submitted to the search demanded by Dr. Boate. The two men who had gone to her assistance corroborated her account in every particular.

Dr. Boate stated that the prosecutor was his discharged butler. He had missed his buttons, and suspecting the butler with having stolen them, he went to his house to recover them. He called a witness to prove that he had not been in the woman's room, but that witness did not support his statement.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in disposing of the case, said that Dr. Boate had acted very illegally in what he had done. If he had reasons to suspect his butler of having stolen his buttons, and knew they were secreted in his house, he ought to have applied to a Magistrate for a search warrant; but the course he had taken upon himself was one which the law did not allow him to pursue. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) would, therefore, fine Dr. Boate Rs. 20 under the Police Act, for wilfully trespassing on the premises of the prosecutor without any satisfactory excuse.

◆

A CORRESPONDENT from "Home" sends us the following:—"We came home from Bombay by the new line of steamers to Egypt—the "Bengal and Bombay" Company—and found everything most comfortable. Food excellent—ice abundant—stewards very obliging, and the captain (*Bon*-fellow) quite answering to his name. Travellers should only book as far as Egypt, and then choose their route homewards From Alexandria we found steamers going almost daily to Liverpool, London, Italy, the Levant, and Ports in the Mediterranean. Instead of paying £80 for my family to Marseilles by the P. and O., I paid just *one-half*—and we were far more comfortable I believe. We came in a London boat to Malta, spent three days very pleasantly there, and came on in a French boat to Marseilles. I would advise no one to go by the P. and O. who has any regard for economy, and prefers comfort and good attendance on the Overland route. The P. and O. Company, who have hitherto had everything their own way, will find a formidable rival in this new Company.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 6.*

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BOMBAY still hovers on the brink of the financial precipice. A striking sign of the times there is the fact that the Parsees, whose practical religion is materialism and the god of their worship this world only, have been driven by the crisis to public prayer. The *Bombay Review* tells us that the priests "have issued a circular inviting a general assembling of Zoroastrians in the fire-temples to avert by prayer the threatened ruin And so urgent is the matter regarded that the priests have offered to remit the usual fees." Prayer for what?—cotton, or money, or to avert the results of gambling and ungodliness? Or is it the prayer of humiliation and penitence, the prayer for a new life and a new spirit, the prayer that debtors may have grace to do justly and creditors to love mercy and all to walk humbly? If so, the financial ruin which has begun and will go on will prove to the Parsee community the greatest blessing ever sent them.—*Friend of India, June 7.*

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

*Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd June* 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ...... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 69,452 | 10 | 10 |
| Merchandize... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " | 1,51,107 | 4 | 11 |
| Electric Telegraph ... ... ... ... ... | " | 702 | 12 | 0 |
| Earth, &c., Trains ... ... ... ... ... | " | 12,417 | 11 | 6 |
| Total | Rs... | 2,33,680 | 7 | 3 |

## MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—12TH JUNE.

◆

*Galle*—Light variable winds and cloudy.

*Madras*—Weather fair; strong westerly winds.

*Paumben*—Weather fair; moderate southerly winds.

*Goa*—Weather hot and densely clouded; rain from last evening to this forenoon two inches and 32 cents; wind steady from south-west.

*Cannanore*—Weather rainy.

*Mangalore*—Weather cloudy; strong rain; wind south-west.

*Kolapore*—Weather clouded and slight rain; wind strong south-west.

13TH JUNE.

*Madras*—Weather cloudy; wind westerly.

*Galle*—Light winds and rather cloudy.

*Goa*—Weather rainy; wind light variable.

*Mangalore*—Weather cloudy; strong rain; wind south-west.

## THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

◆

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, convened according to a requisition from Javerchund Manockchund and other shareholders, was held yesterday at the office of Mr Cumroodin Tyabjee, Solicitor, Forbes Street.

Before the Chairman was appointed, Mr. Peile, for the directors (declining to furnish any names), said that the requisition for the meeting was informal and therefore the meeting itself was informal, and that any resolution which may be passed will not be binding upon the directors or the Corporation. He also stated that the call was made by three of the directors, but declined to give their names, and that the shares were not forfeited up to the present moment.

It was then proposed by Vurdhman Poonsey and seconded by Goculdass Cullianjee, that Vundrawundass Etchalall be called to the chair, which was carried.

The Chairman read the advertisement convening the meeting.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Moteram Bhugoobhoy, and resolved unanimously, that the resolution for a second call of Rs. 25 per share not being made in pursuance of the Articles of Association, be declared informal and be set aside.

The Chairman proposed, and Thackersey Jeevan seconded, a resolution, that the Company be wound up voluntarily under an order of the High Court.

The thanks of the meeting were, on the proposition of Mr. Moteram Bhugoobhoy and Mr. Hormasjee Shapoorjee, resolved to the Chairman.

## INJURY TO THE BACK BAY WORKS.

◆

THERE was a very high tide yesterday morning at about a quarter past 11 o'clock, accompanied with a strong south-westerly wind. This brought a tremendous surf into Back Bay, and for sometime the sea was washing over the lately repaired wall on to the Esplanade. It soon became evident that the uncompleted portion of the breakwater in course of construction by the Reclamation Company would suffer from the fury of the sea, and, in a few minutes afterwards, that a palpable effect was being made on a portion of the skeleton staging of the breakwater, situated at about 400 yards from the end of the work last erected. The force of the wind and water was observed to raise the horizontal timbers of the staging several feet above their level, which at once showed that the piles on which the structure was erected must either have been forced out of their position or else have given way. At this time the staging, at the abovementioned spot, very much represented the appearance of a large vessel with her back broken. Shortly afterwards it was discovered that another, and more serious, injury had been done to the works about forty or fifty yards to the southward. Here four piles with their transverse timbers had been bodily uprooted, as it were, from their bed, their horizontal timbers being broken and the piles themselves resting on those next to them, which still remained in a perpendicular position. As soon as the tide had sufficiently receded a number of the working staff of the Company immediately proceeded to the spot, and prompt means were at once taken to repair as much as possible the serious damage to the works. But at dusk there appeared to have been very little done toward that end.

There is reason to fear that the high tide last night would have a still worse effect on the works.

## DEATH FROM THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN THE FORT.

◆

A CORONER's inquest was held on Tuesday last, at Hunnooman Lane, in the Fort, touching the death of Nowazbaee, one of the persons killed by the falling of a house in that lane.

Moteebaee, the wife of Byramjee Bhickajee, said the deceased was her daughter-in-law and a widow, and that she lived with her in a room on the fourth storey of a house, next door to that which was burned down the previous night. At 8 o'clock that morning the deceased was in the act of drawing water by means of a rope and pulley from the well, which is in the back yard of the house. The witness was at the time standing by the ladder which led downstairs, when suddenly she heard the noise of the roof of the house falling in. She called out to the deceased to come down, and ran down the stairs into the street. At the time of the accident there were on the fourth storey the witness, the deceased, and the owner of the house. The deceased was taken out dead about 11 A. M. The witness did not know whether the owner escaped or not.

Mr. Thomas Martin, an inspector in the Municipal Department in charge of the Fort and Colaba, went into Hunnooman Lane on hearing of the accident there, and found that a portion of one of the houses which had been on fire had fallen down. He found the house a four storied one, in charge of the police, who were endeavouring to extricate the bodies of the persons buried under the *debris*. He had not had time yet to examine the upper part of the house, and, therefore, could not say what led to the accident. He reported the accident at the Municipal office. He had rendered what assistance he could, but had no men available on an emergent notice, without procuring outsiders.

Dajee Gungajee, an inspector of police, in charge of the Fort, went to the scene of the fire at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with several policemen, and sent for a fire-engine. He sent word of the fire to Major Henderson, who, in company with some Superintendents and other European constables, at once came to the spot. The deceased lived in house No. 35, a four-storied building, next to house No. 36, which was on fire. The uprights and posts of house No 35 also caught fire. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained. It was quite extinguished at 7-30 A. M. Witness was present at 8 o'clock, when the middle portion of house No. 35 fell in. The weight of it brought down each storey in succession. The outer walls were standing, but appeared to witness to be unsafe. He was of opinion that from the uprights and wooden beams adjoining house No. 36 having been burnt, the weight of the roof became too much for them to support; and that, therefore, it fell. Before the accident occurred witness repeatedly warned the people in house No. 35 to leave it; and some were even removed by force. A man, severely injured, was taken out and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The deceased, when taken out, was dead. Witness could not say how many more persons there were under the *debris*.

The Coroner, Dr. Hewlett, then adjourned further enquiry into the matter until Saturday next.

We have since heard that two more bodies have been dug out of the ruins, and that there is still reason to fear that others are still there.

## MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE GENERAL CONSERVANCY OF THE ESPLANADE.

◆

THE following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

The following letter, dated Bombay, 5th May, has been addressed to the Secretary to Government:

SIR,—In compliance with a requisition from the Public Works Department, dated 13th January, we have the honour to submit the report on the measures adopted for the general conservancy of the Esplanade. Owing to the removal of the ramparts and to the laying out of several new roads, the Esplanade during the past year has been much cut up, and injured, and one of the chief measures which has been undertaken to restore it to its former state has been to fill up the old Fort Ditches, and to clear and level the ground upon which the old Rampart formerly stood, for this purpose a grant of Rs. 100,000 was sanctioned, and with this the Executive Engineer P. D. has done a great deal. Most of the ground from the Dockyard and the site of the old Apollo gate, to Fort George, has been filled in and levelled. In this operation the turf has unavoidably been much injured and disturbed, but it is hoped that after this monsoon with care the turf will again grow and be restored. During last monsoon a great deal of injury was done to the turf by the Municipality stacking, and then removing in carts, quantities of road metalling, which they deposited here and there and everywhere as they pleased. This year, with the aid of Mr. A. T. Crawford, all road metalling has been prohibited on the north side of the main road, and on the south side it has been chiefly confined to the sites of the old roads that have been abandoned, but still there is room for improvement in this matter, and we hope with Mr. Crawford's further assistance to confine the stacking of road metalling to fixed spots.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have been extending their line from Boree Bunder through Fort George into Mody Bay, and a large piece of the Esplanade between their goods station and the native town has been made over to the Municipality, and upon this ground Mr. Crawford is erecting new markets and other buildings, having previously reclaimed and drained the whole area. All these extensive works will greatly improve this, the dirtiest portion of the Esplanade; especially when the slaughter-houses are removed to Bandora: at present it is quite in a transition state.

All that portion of the Esplanade south of the main road, from the Robert Money School to the Wellington Fountain, is to be appropriated to building purposes, and will be the site of a new town; therefrom beyond keeping the ground clear and levelled it is not the intention of the Committee to do much to it.

But it is on the north side of this main road that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee desire to devote most of their attention in beautifying and planting, and with this object they have laid out a Rotton Row with an extension up to the Marine Lines. This they are about to rail and plant with avenues of trees, &c. &c.

It would be a very great improvement if after the monsoon no tents or temporary houses were allowed to be erected in this upper portion of the Esplanade, with the exception of the double row of bungalows now existing along the Marine Lines.

If the suggestions of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee as contained in their letter, dated the 6th February 1866, were adopted, namely, to remove the rubbishing cadjan bungalows along the sea frontage of the Marine Lines and to build in their stead substantial upper storied blocks of houses, more than ample accommodation would be afforded to all staff and military officers entitled to live in that favourite locality, and at the same time the appearance and sanitary condition of the Esplanade would be very greatly improved; and to give effect to this measure the Committee request the sanction of Government.

The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee are of opinion that the pitching of tents in the Strangers' lines, and in fact any where within the Esplanade limits, should be left entirely to their management, and that they should be authorised to charge a small fee on tents pitched in the Strangers' lines at the same rate as levied on other parts of the Esplanade.

Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, the Executive Engineer, P. D., has planted a number of young trees along the main road of the Esplanade, and these are growing nicely. The Committee also propose during this monsoon to plant many more trees and to pay great attention to the preservation of the turf on the Esplanade.

The propositions for renting the cotton ground on the Esplanade as set forth in Mr. Bellasis' letter, dated 25th October 1865, though only partially introduced during the past year, have nevertheless resulted most satisfactorily. The collections being from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866 Rs. 101,877-3 against Rs. 37,422 realized during the same period of the preceding year. Much credit is due to Mr. Kahandas Muncharam for the care and attention he has paid in the realization of these collections.—We have, &c.,

A. F. BELLASIS,
President of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
A. F. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P. D.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—Authority for pitching tents in the Strangers' lines and elsewhere in the Esplanade limits should in future be vested in the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee.

## IGNOMINIOUS DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS.

◆

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed that the following rules be observed in cases of soldiers, whose discharge with ignominy, as recommended by General, or by District Court Martial, has been confirmed by His Excellency. Before the departure of the prisoner from his regiment or battery, either for prison or port of embarkation, he is to be marked as may be directed in his sentence, and the process of degradation detailed in paragraph 26, page 187, of the Queen's Regulations, carried out as therein detailed. He will be sent to the port of embarkation, under the usual guard, by the first favourable opportunity, but not earlier than the 1st of October, and his departure must be so timed as to ensure his reaching the port for which he is destined before the 15th of March. After the expiry of the sentence of imprisonment, he is to be kept in confinement, *but not on prison diet*. If the sentence of imprisonment cannot be completed before his departure, timely application is to be made to the Adjutant General for the necessary warrants for his removal from cells or prison, and he is then to be sent *as a prisoner*, to the port of embarkation. The port of embarkation to which men for discharge with ignominy are to be sent from the different stations, is to be the same as that ordered in the case of soldiers sentenced to penal servitude, *vide* G. O. C. C. No. 14, dated the 25th January, 1866. The kits of soldiers ordered to be discharged with ignominy, are invariably to be forwarded with them, as directed in Circular British Forces 7th June 1852, page 56, of the 2nd Volume Standing Orders.

The usual discharge and other documents detailed in paragraphs 25 and 27, page 187, of the Queen's Regulations, are to be carefully prepared and fowarded with the prisoner to the port of embarkation. The General Officer Commanding the Presidency or the Scinde Division, as the case may be, will cause the necessary steps to be taken, on the prisoner's arrival, for his embarkation for England, taking care that all necessary documents accompany him. The Officer Commanding the Division will forward a report to the Adjutant General of the date of the man's embarkation, name of the ship, and name of the officer in whose charge he is placed. It is to be stated in this report whether all requisite papers have been sent with the man.

## THE NATIVE PETITION AGAINST MR. ANSTEY.

◆

THE *Quarterly Journal of Jurisprudence* for May, published in London, contains the following in reference to the native petition presented for the removal of Mr. Anstey from the Bench:—

"Many of our readers may not be aware that when Sir J. Arnould, Puisne Justice of the High Court at Bombay, was obliged to leave India for a temporary purpose, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a barrister enjoying at that time, perhaps, the largest practice at the Bombay bar, was ap-

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pointed by the Government to act as deputy judge during his absence. Some time after Mr. Anstey had taken his seat on the bench of the High Court, a petition signed by 2,662 persons was presented to the Government praying for his removal. The grounds set forth in the petition were briefly that Mr. Anstey had, while so acting as judge, administered the law with undue but not illegal severity, and in a harsh and insolent manner, and that he was so far prejudiced against the natives as a body that it operated to their disadvantage when appearing before him as their judge.

To this petition, which was presented on the 30th of December last, the following answer, dated Bombay Castle, Feb. 10th, 1866, was sent:—

(*The Government's reply to the native petition is here quoted.*)

This valuable State paper will not only be read by every friend of Mr. Anstey's with pleasure, but it deserves the attention of every Englishman, whether a lawyer or not. Fortunately it happens, but seldom in these days, that such a charge is made against any of our judges as is mentioned in paragraph 9 of the above answer. It is as rare to find harshness and insolence of manner among our judges as it is to find the law administered by them with undue but not illegal severity; but if such a charge were established against a judge it is obvious that no government would, on those grounds alone, cancel his appointment.

Paragraph 11 proceeds to point out what may be considered good and sufficient reasons for removing a judge—incompetence, wilful violation of the law, neglect of duty, or corruption—for such faults as these, the only course open to a government would be to take the extreme step of removing him at once; but truly is it said that to remove for any cause short of those, would be to establish a precedent which might hereafter become most dangerous to the administration of justice.

The answer involves no new principle. The same rule has always been acted upon in modern times in this country, and we trust always will be; and that such a paper should emanate from the Indian Government, under such peculiar circumstances, and when such pressure was brought to bear upon it, is the best guarantee that wherever British rule is established, the independence of the bench will be upheld.

To explain what we mean by peculiar circumstances, we must draw attention to the fact, that the petition, in this instance, was signed exclusively by natives.

That this would have been likely to have exercised strong pressure upon the Government, we may learn from the following extract from the *Bombay Gazette*:—

"Our native readers will commit no error in generously acknowledging their mistake, and accepting the impartial judgment of a Government which has no object but to uphold the just rights of all the varied classes of this great community, and which cannot be blamed for any undue harshness towards the native sections of it. We have often complained, on the contrary, that Government bestowed more than a due share of its condescension and smiles upon our native fellow-subjects, that is to say, as compared with the independent European community. The continuous policy of Government, ever since the mutiny swept over this country, has been to make the weight of its authority sit as lightly as possible upon the millions over whom it rules; and the government of Sir Bartle Frere, if it has exposed itself to any weakness at all, rather lies open to the charge of being over easy of access to the native community than inaccessible. If the petitioners bear this in mind, they will not charge Government with taking a partial view of their case, and will probably persuade themselves, now that the irritation is over, that the answer which has been given to their petition was the answer that a sound and judicious public policy dictated. British government and the British people are jealous of the purity of British law and the administration of British justice, and the petitioners may take it for granted that if a judge had violated the sacred trust reposed in him, Englishmen would not have left it to men of another race to vindicate the administration of justice, nor would an English government have needed to be stirred up to purify the bench. It is enough for us, however, that the independence of the bench has been sustained, and that the danger and impropriety of yielding to the demand of the petitioners has been clearly pointed out."

## FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

### OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

MR. GEORGE PEREIRA, Manager of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), was charged with offering a gratification to Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, as a public servant.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Louis, instructed by Mr. Green, for the defence.

Mr. Louis said that the summons stated no offence whatever. The learned counsel read the summons and observed, that offering gratification is no offence whatever under the Penal Code.

His Worship remarked, that the magistrate was not bound by the summons. The charge was generally framed out after the termination of the case.

Mr. Louis said that he had come before the Court out of respect to His Worship. They treated the summons as a piece of blank paper. There was no charge laid in it against his client.

His Worship to Mr. Hayllar—There was no crime on the face of the summons.

Mr. Hayllar said that the defendant was charged with attempting to induce a public servant to accept a gratification other than legal remuneration. The learned gentleman stated the facts of the case, and then called the following witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy stated—He was Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and resides in Hornby Row. On Monday, the 4th instant, he went to the office of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), in consequence of instructions received from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Witness saw Mr. Pereira, the Manager, there, and asked him if he had attended to the provisions of section 44 of Act X. of 1866. The second clerk of the Registrar General's office was present on the occasion. After having read the section, Mr. Pereira said that he had already submitted the balance-sheet. He said he had stuck up a statement required by section 44 in a conspicuous place in the office. He further said that it had disappeared now. Witness did not see any statement in the office. After some further conversation, he was on the point of leaving the Bank, when Mr. Pereira asked him his name. Witness gave it him at once. Did not tell him his designation. Did not know him before. Defendant took witness's name on a slip of paper. Witness asked him why he took his name, to which he, the defendant, said he would let him know to-morrow. The second clerk was standing there at the time. He then left the office. On the following day (5th June) witness reported the whole circumstance to his superior officer. On the same day, late in the afternoon, witness received the following letter from the defendant:—

"Union Bank of Bombay, Limited,
"Bombay, Fort, 5th June, 1866.

"DEAR SIR,—Herein I enclose Rs. 30, the which please accept with my best salaams. "Yours very truly.
"GEO. PEREIRA."

He took the letter and its enclosures to the Registrar, who was in office at the time. A sepoy employed in the Bank brought this letter to him. Mr. Pereira did not owe him any money either personally [illegible] official capacity. He did not make any demand. [illegible] demand was ever sent from witness's office. It was no part of his duty to receive or make payment on account of the office. Witness had never received any letter before from the defendant: was not a friend of his: had seen him once in his office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Louis—Nothing more happened between the witness and the defendant. He was in the office of the Union Bank with Mr. Pereira on the 4th, for about ten or twelve minutes. Witness had no other conversation with the defendant. He offered him a chair to sit down. Defendant was sitting alone near a table. There was no break in the conversation at all. Witness had been continuously in the Government service; had been fourteen years in Government service. Witness was never suspended from office in his life. Was Fouzdar of Poona before. Whilst he was Fouzdar two detectives of the Bombay police force were charged at his instance before the magistrate of Poona for receiving a bribe: one of them was convicted. As a Fouzdar he might have committed several cases of bribery. On another occasion a bribe of Rs. 100 was offered to a police havildar under him by a certain party, who was taken to the Police Superintendent, who after making the enquiry into the case, discharged the man. Witness was Fouzdar of Poona for about three years. Was subsequently transferred to Khandalla. He did not receive any money on account of the office; but his clerk received it. Fees in respect of work that he did out of the office for the office were sometimes paid to him. He was authorized by Government to receive those fees. He did not tell Mr. Pereira that a fee was payable on account of the office. Witness hold more than three offices. The Registrar's fee to witness a document outside the office is rupees fifteen.

Mr. Louis to the Court.—His client was under the impression that a fee was payable to the Assistant Registrar for his attendance, and so he sent the money.

His Worship.—Are you in a position to prove that it was not offered as a bribe.

Witness continued.—Had been in the habit of receiving fees, from the solicitors of Bombay, with complimentary notes, for work done outside the office by him.

By Mr. Hayllar.—One of the offices he held was the Registrar of Assurances of Bombay. He was also Registrar of Parsee Marriages, and Sub-Registrar of Fort and Colaba. Witness never took any fees as Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The Parsee marriage fee was received by him: he never asked for any fee in the case.

Mudsoodeen Balcristna, a writer in the Registrar General's office, stated that he lived outside the Fort. He accompanied Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy to the office of the Union Bank of Bombay on Monday the 4th instant. Saw Mr. Pereira there. Mr. Byramjee asked Mr. Pereira whether the provisions of section 44 of Act X. of 1866 were attended to in his office, and read the section to Mr. Pereira. He (Mr. Pereira) said that they were attended to and the statement as required by the Act was stuck up in a conspicuous part of the office, but it had disappeared. He then said that the Bank was fined by the Magistrate Rs. 304 for not complying with the terms of the Act. Mr. Pereira then went inside and brought a balance-sheet to show it to Mr. Byramjee. At the time when Mr. Byramjee was leaving the Bank, Mr. Pereira asked him his name. Mr. Byramjee said, "why do you want by name?" Mr. Pereira replied, "I will let you know to-morrow."

By Mr. Louis—He heard all the conversation that passed between Mr. Byramjee and the defendant. They were about ten minutes in the Bank. Witness did not hear any conversation about the present state of commercial affairs in Bombay. Did not hear everything that took place. Was standing at the latter part of the conversation near a window. Mr. Byramjee ordered him to go with him, in order to assist him in examining the balance-sheet. He could not hear any conversation while he was standing near the window. (The witness's answers in cross-examination by Mr. Louis were most unsatisfactory.)

Mr. J. B. Peile, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and a member of the Bombay Civil Service, sworn.—He produced the letter and the notes sent by Mr. Pereira to his assistant. They were given him by Mr. Byramjee, his assistant, in the afternoon of the 5th instant. He marked them immediately. As Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Mr. Byramjee receives no fee. No fees were due from Mr. Pereira to (his witness') office. Witness made demand whatever on him, or had he authorized anybody else. Witness had given to Mr. Byramjee instructions to sue several Companies, and to report whether they had complied with the provisions of the Act.

By Mr. Louis.—He is also Registrar General of Bombay.

Rama Tannajee stated that he was a peon in the service of the Union Bank of Bombay. On Monday the 4th instant he delivered a letter to Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy in the office of the Registrar General. It was given to him by Mr. Pereira.

By Mr. Louis—The letter was given to him between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M.

Mr. James Sigg, sworn—He was the Chairman of the Union Bank of Bombay. (The letter was put in witness's hands, and he believed that the signature to it was Mr. Pereira's signature.)

The Court was here adjourned for half an hour.

The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Louis got up and addressed the Court in an able speech for about twenty minutes. The learned gentleman called no witnesses for the defence.

His Worship said, that the case for the prosecution had been closed, and after having heard the able remarks of Mr. Louis, although theoretical, but having produced no evidence whatever to support them, he (His Worship) observed that there was one point which he could not get over, uncontradicted or explained away. What was the motive of the defendant in sending the letter before the Court to the Assistant Registrar? A raid had been made against several of the Joint Stock Companies, which ended in conviction of many of them in this Court, and of these facts Mr. Pereira was perfectly aware. Pursuant to the instructions received from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Mr. Byramjee went to the office of the Union Bank of Bombay to find out whether they had complied with the terms of the Joint Stock Companies' Act or not. Some conversation took place between Mr. Byramjee and the defendant. While the former was on the point of leaving the office, the latter asked him his name. Mr. Byramjee said "Why do you want my name?" Mr. Pereira replied "You will know about it to-morrow." On the 'morrow' Mr. Byramjee received the note in question, enclosing this money. The Magistrate was greatly afraid that the system of bribery in several offices in the Bombay Presidency was carried on to a great extent. Although the charge against the defendant was not strongly made out, still His Worship held that it was a case which ought to be decided by a jury of his (the defendant's) countrymen. His Worship would not be doing his duty if he were not to commit the case for trial at the High Court. The prisoner was accordingly committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Louis—What is to be done with these notes before the Court?

His Worship—These notes will be sealed up and will be produced in the High Court at the trial.

The prisoner was then released on bail.

## LAW.

### HIGH COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

*Tuesday, 12th June, 1866.*

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

### THE AGA KHAN CASE.

*L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.*

THIS case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Green followed Mr. McCulloch on behalf of Allaruckia Soomar and other defendants. He contended that in the so-called decree of Sir E. Perry there was nothing upon which the Court could go, for in the first place it was never properly drawn up; secondly, it was in relation to another matter; and thirdly, it was a judgment upon a question of fact and upon evidence different from that in the present case. He further pointed out that, neither in that "decree" nor in Sir E. Perry's notes, was there any allusion to the property as a charitable trust. He entered into a lengthy exposition of the law relating to charity trusts, and contended that this was a case in which the Court could not interfere.

In the course of the address of the learned counsel, His Lordship remarked that he had thought of asking the gentlemen on the other side to discuss the question as to the power of the Court to interfere with the property, with the view, if the negative were established, of disposing of the case on that ground; but as the case would probably have to be thoroughly sifted at some time or other, he supposed it would be more satisfactory to decide it upon all the points and not upon that point alone.

Mr. Pigott, who said he appeared for the Kazi of Bombay, was the next counsel who spoke. After remarking that it was doubtful whether the Kazi ought to have been made a party at all, he was proceeding to refer to the answer filed by his client when,

The Advocate General said he was informed that the Kazi had lately died.

Mr. Pigott, after making enquiries, said he regretted to find that such was the case. There was thus no necessity his continuing his remarks.

The evidence for the defence was then gone into.

Allaruckia Soomar was called, and, examined by Mr. Howard, he deposed—I am a Kojah, and am 51 or 52 years of age. I was elected Mukhi of the Bombay Jamat about 12 years ago, and have been Mukhi ever since. I have lived in Bombay many years, but I came from Sind originally, and was eleven years old then. I have heard that the caste were converted by Pir Sudroodeen, who, according to tradition, was a Syud—a descendant of Ali—and came from Persia. He is said to have been sent from Persia by an ancestor of Aga Khan. Some of the *Gnan*, or "sacred writings," of the Kojahs, are attributed to him. That word includes the *Dasavtar*, the *Sokiria*, the *Moula-ka-Kalam*, &c. I produce a copy of the *Gnan*; I brought it from the Jamat Khana, where it is in my official custody. I have the care of both manuscript and printed books, which were handed to me when I took charge of the office of Mukhi. Individual Kojahs have copies of these books. The only printed books I have are the *Sokiria* and the *Moula-ka-Kalam*. I also produce a book of miscellaneous writings, likewise called *Gnan*. The *Gnan* are in verse, in Hindoostani, Guzerati, and Sindhi. *Moula-ka-Kalam* means "The Law of the Master;" and by *Moula* the Kojahs mean Ali. The author's name is not given in the book, and there is no tradition among the Kojahs as to the authorship. It is said to have been written originally in the Arabic, and translated thence into Persian. Perhaps it was Pir Sudroodeen who introduced it to the knowledge of the Kojahs. [Several passages translated from the book were put in.] Pir Sudroodeen was the author of the *Sokiria*. The *Dasavtar* is also said to have been written by him. In the *Dasavtar* the *Tenth Avtar* or Incarnation is believed to be an especially holy part of the work, as it refers to Ali. When that portion is read the Kojahs all stand up; while the other parts are read they are sitting. They continue standing all the time the Tenth Chapter is being read. That is a mark of respect; and a bow is made when the name of Ali is mentioned. The custom is an ancient one, and has existed since my earliest recollection. It was introduced when Pir Sudroodeen converted the Kojahs to Mahomedanism. The Tenth Chapter of the *Dasavtar* is read over dead Kojahs; that also is an ancient custom. [A translation of the Chapter was put in. A passage was given in from another of the books called *Gnan*, in which the grandfather of Aga Khan was mentioned. Translations of other passages were also put in]. Islam Shah is the name of the ancestor of Aga Khan who sent Pir Sudroodeen to India. We Kojahs keep the pedigree of Aga Khan and repeat it daily in the Jamat Khana as part of the *Doowa*. This custom existed when I first came to Bombay. I heard of it before that, and it is understood to be an old custom of the Kojahs. It is the practice to teach the *Doowa*, containing the pedigree of Aga Khan, to children. [Witness repeated it in the vernacular.] The pedigree begins with a generation prior to Ali, and comes down to Aga Khan. I know the difference between Shia and Suni belief. The chief difference lies in the belief on the part of the Shias that Ali was the immediate successor of the Prophet, while the Sunis believe that Aboobekir, Osman, Omar, and then Ali were the successors. The Kojahs have always been Shias within my recollection. I never heard of any of them being Sunis except within the last three or four years. The Kojahs are and have been Ismailis; I speak of Kojahs both in Bombay and elsewhere. Aga Khan and his ancestors—those whose names are repeated in the pedigree—have been the *Moorsheed* of the Kojahs [Mr. Howard explained that Moorsheed meant "religious leader;" and the witness said that was its definition]. The Kojahs used to perform *Nikkah* (marriage) ceremony before the Kazi, the reason being that the Sunis were powerful in Bombay. It is usual among us to get a paper drawn out called *Luggun* (a Hindoo word meaning "marriage"), which the Jamat sends to the bride, who places her hand on it; and the marriage is thus effected. It is after this that we go to the Kazi. The *Luggun* is written in Sindhi characters, and in mixed Arabic, Persian, and Sindhi. [A *Luggun* was produced, and given in along with a translation. His Lordship remarked, on hearing the translation read, that it was a very Shia document.] It has always within my experience been customary to have that *Luggun* drawn up. The help of Moortiza Ali is always invoked in it, and the *Pauchton* is uniformly mentioned. I have known Kojahs who were married in that manner without going to the Kazi. The earliest instance of that, which I can remember, occurred about 13 years ago; the name of the person who was married on that occasion was Gowa Soomjee. [Other passages were here given in from the *Gnan*]. I am aware of a ceremony called *Pir-an-Pir* performed by certain Mahomedans in Bombay on the eleventh day of the month; but the Kojahs take no part in it. There is also a marriage ceremony called *Moulud*, which is not observed by Kojahs, though kept up by other Mahomedans. There is no objection to a Kojah [illegible] behind a Suni *Peshimam* in praying—that is, [illegible] he exercises mental reservation. I know where Karbel[illegible] is near Bagdad. Imam Hoosein is buried there. I have [illegible] at Karbela; my father, an uncle, an aunt, and a [illegible] mine, have gone there. Many Kojahs go there; formerly they went in buggalows and now in steamers. Very few Kojahs go to Mecca. My uncle however went there. The number of Kojahs who go to Karbela is much greater than the number who go to Mecca. Only some eight or ten have gone to Mecca, while hundreds and thousands have gone to Karbela, to which place they were in the habit of going before Aga Khan came to Bombay. People who go to Karbela bring back a kind of seal, bearing an inscription, and made of the earth of the place. This article is used in saying the *Nimaz*. Water containing a little of the dust of Karbela is drunk with great respect. This practice has always existed. Such water is drunk on the night of the new moon, or the following morning; also on Fridays and on holy days. It is done at the Jamat Khana, and the Aga, if he is present, serves it out. When the Aga is not there his son gives it. Aga Khan serves it out usually on the new moon; and on Friday it is given by some Syud—by one who is able to repeat the *Doowa*. I have seen Hubib Ebrahim and members of his party frequently taking the dust of Karbela in that way. I have seen Hubib, Alloodeen, Cassum Natha, and several others take it, and I have seen some of them take it from the Aga:—that would be about 5 or 7 years ago. A little of the water containing the dust of Karbela is given to children when they are some months old, for the purpose of making them good Kojahs. On the occasion of death also, the dust of Karbela is used. Those are old customs of the Kojahs. The seal to which I have already referred, is placed under the forehead when the *Nimaz* is said. The *Nimaz* is performed in the Jamat Khana; it is part of the Koran. Most, but not all, Kojahs perform it. It is never performed five times by them, as with the Sunis, but only three times. We never allow Sunis to come and lead the prayers in the Jamat Khana. The Suni Moolahs of the Kojahs perform prayers in the Mosque, never in the Jamat Khana. We Kojahs consider it lawful to repeat the *Nimaz* in our own houses, but we are never led at those times by Suni Moolahs.

The Court then adjourned.

### SMALL CAUSE COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(BEFORE MOROBA CANOBA, ESQ.)

*Captain C. F. Frahn vs. The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.*

THE plaintiff, the captain of the late steamer *Maharaj*, appeared in person. Mr. J. A. Shepherd, the manager, appeared on behalf of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 287, according to the following bill of particulars:—Wages due to the plaintiff for 41 days at Rs. 200 per month; Rs. 128, messing for four passengers from Bombay to Goa for four days at Rs. 8 per day; Rs. 60, messing for seven passengers and two children from Goa to Jeytapoor, for one day, at Rs. 8 per day; Rs. 9, messing for the plaintiff at Rs. 45 per month for six days during the voyage from Jeytapore to Bombay; Rs. 20, for boat-hire and messing at Bombay for 25 days, the total amount being Rs. 487, from which Rs. 200 advanced by the company, were deducted; and the action was brought for the balance of Rs. 287.

Captain C. F. Frahn, the plaintiff, said he was appointed commander of the late steamer *Maharaj* on the 25th April last, at Rs. 200 per month. The agreement was made verbally with Mr. Shepherd, the manager of the company. He served six days on board the *Maharaj* after which she was wrecked, that is on he 1st May last. He came to Bombay on the 7th May, when he went to the office to ask for a discharge and for money due to him. They told him he should be paid on the 10th, and that he was to stop on board the coaling hulk *Herefordshire* until the Court of Enquiry was over. When the court's proceedings were finished, wages for 41 days were due to the witness. On the 4th instant, witness went to the office, where he was told to leave the hulk and go away. As to the second and third items of his claim, the witness said the rate of Rs. 8 per day was the usual rate and that it was agreed upon. The next item of Rs. 45 per month for the captain's own messing was also agreed upon and was the rate allowed to other commanders. This item of Rs. 20 for messing and boat hire was for expenses incurred by the witness in coming ashore to attend the Court of Enquiry.

Mr. Shepherd declined to cross-examine the witness and disputed every item of the claim. The steamer was, he said, lost through the gross negligence of the plaintiff. He (witness) had given him clothing, and out of charity agreed to pay for his messing on board the company's store-ship *Herefordshire*. He had already spent Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 on him, and had, besides, given him Rs. 205 in advance before he left Bombay for Goa. Mr. Shepherd urged that, under the Merchant Shipping Act, the plaintiff, having wrecked the steamer, was not entitled to any wages whatever. He did not promise the plaintiff wages at the rate of Rs. 200 per month, but left the rate to be settled on the steamer's return to Bombay. The rate for messing to the captain and passengers was admitted as correct; but the witness urged that the balance from the advance of Rs. 205 more than covered the amount of the expenses incurred by the plaintiff. On his return to Bombay, witness told him (the captain) that he would not re-employ him and that he should look for employment elsewhere, and as a matter of charity, found him messing on board the store-ship until the Court of Enquiry was over, besides giving him clothing.

After some further conversation, His Honor confessed he had not studied the Merchant Shipping Act; and, remarking that he would look into the law bearing on the point, he postponed the case until Saturday next.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A SHAREHOLDER in Framjee Cowasjee's Patent Press Company complains that no meeting of the Company has been called since its formation, and that the shareholders are, therefore, kept in darkness as to what is being done. Our correspondent had better draw the attention of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the matter.

### THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have perused with not a little astonishment a letter signed "Groan ab Profundis" in your impression of this morning. From the general tone of his letter it is impossible for one to believe that he is a shareholder. He states: "I can corroborate the statement made by 'Groan No. 1' that Mr. Smith refuses to transfer shares except to parties whom he approves of; in other words, to those whom he can readily bleed."

Mr. Smith does what every manager under the present state of affairs ought to do.

Bombay is now suffering the terriffic results brought on by speculation. It is the duty of every bank or financial manager to discourage speculation. And I really do not see what great wrong Mr. Smith does or has done in not transferring Old Financial shares to every ragamuffin found in Bombay.

Your correspondent admits that he does transfer shares to parties "whom he (Mr. Smith) approves, or in other words, to those whom he could readily bleed if necessary." What pretence or cause then can he on earth complain about the transfer of shares? Your correspondent further observes: "Once more Mr. Smith is selling off other shares which he holds as securities against loans and replacing them by Old Financial shares." I believe every shareholder will concur in my opinion when I say that, the wise course adopted by Mr. Smith indeed reflects credit upon his exertions in thus selling other utterly worthless shares (say for instance the Mazagon and others) and in buying his own securities which he certainly knows one wants more than double its present market price.

A SHAREHOLDER.

[It is stipulated by the Articles of Association of the Old Financial that, "any shareholder may sell and transfer all or any of his shares *to any other person approved by the Board of Directors*." The reasons for such a salutary provision are too obvious to need comment.—ED. B. G.]

### THE FRAGRANT WEED.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have made myself acquainted with the writings of those authors, ancient and modern, who have discoursed on the evils of the use of tobacco, and still I love a good cheroot. I may admit that tobacco deranges the salivary secretions, the peptic secretions, and many other secretions, in some people. I may not care to deny the similitude the mouth bears to a chimney-pot during the interesting process of "blowing a cloud." I may not be willing to gainsay that some smokers are made nervous by the use of tobacco, that nausea is induced, that the breath is tainted, and that spitting is resorted to. I admit that money is spent in smoking, and that the time devoted to female society is shortened. Yet for all this, I love a good cheroot.

For me the weed possesses soothing influences; rubs down rough surfaces and angularities, equalizes the flow of blood, brightens the eye, sharpens the thoughts, calls up happy images, fixes good impressions, and stimulates the brain. My happiest efforts in your journal, Sir, were penned under the influences of a cheroot. I have not attained to that smoking power which urges one to carry a cheroot case, for I smoke by the clock, and regulate the numbers of my daily consumption of cheroots with mathematical accuracy. I am a moderate and a regular smoker, and a smoker (like the man's bad leg that was cured by Holloway's ointment) of thirty years standing. Yes! I smoke standing, and enjoy it.

Take away my cheroot, deprive me of my favourite weed, and what do I become? I do not exhibit the lassitude, and even collapse of the abstaining opium-eater, but I become morose, dull, stupid, and even peevish. I feel as if I had lost a tooth, or had one of my spinal bones removed; I feel as if scratching my head would not allay the titillation, as if I was decorated with a dunce cap, or was suffering some grievous wrong.

But between complete indulgence in good cheroots and total deprivation, there is a middle condition,—the make-shift of bad cheroots, and it is this condition which I have tolerated for three years in choking silence, and now come forward to make my complaint before the public. Yes, Sir! For three long years have I borne the infliction of being compelled to smoke the most wretched imitation of the mild "Manilla," and pay for the genuine article. Here and there have I trudged, hunted, and enquired for something less vile, than what is usually offered for sale in this market. I have been persuaded to pay one hundred rupees per thousand for cheroots, in the belief that I had secured perfection. But oh! stupid gull that I was, the cheroots resembled the price, and the resemblance was more ocular than gustatory, by which I mean that (in homely language) I was "taken in."

I have many fellow sufferers in this large city, amongst men who know what Manilla can produce, who have blown their cloud in happiness and contentment in former years, and who now know not where to purchase a good cheroot. They will say Amen to my remarks, for it is a general complaint, I had almost said a great calamity. A great fire at Manilla was supposed to have burned down a great stock of cheroots a few years ago: that may be true. But have the tobacco fields been burned down also! Looking upon it as a question concerning commerce, I may enquire how it is that this market cannot secure good cheroots? It has been explained to me that speculation has so turned people's heads that they won't look after proper trade. Proper trade consists in supplying the market with what it wants. Now, are we not in want of good cheroots? It is said the wines have degenerated, also of late years; but I will not follow up this matter now. Let me have the subject of cheroots first investigated. The imported cheroots find a ready sale, as importers will say, and if bad cheroots fetch a good price, would it not be folly to import good cheroots? Possibly: but not being a merchant, I can only say it would be more respectable to import a few good ones and advance the price if conscience will permit the indulgence both to importer and consumer.

Five years ago I could go to a respectable European firm and procure my annual supply, and I secured my money's worth. I cannot do so now. Those good days are gone, gone I fear for ever. The few houses that had business with China, included cheroots in their orders, and used precautions against fraud: many scores of men were made happy. Perhaps it was an indulgence? With gratitude, I confess it, while I cast away in vexation the spurious imitation of to-day, it was an indulgence. I have not seen this subject noticed in the late reports of the Chamber of Commerce, and I submit it to this commercial body with my humble prayer, that the smoking members will introduce samples of cheroots at the next meeting, procured from all the importing houses, and proceed to smoke them in the Chamber, commenting on each bundle in turn. Visitors might be admitted, who would assist the members in arriving at correct decisions, and I promise to be amongst the number. Let this be done, and hurrah for the "good time coming!" Then, I will say that the old spirit of commerce has revived, where discerning Jenkins, the connoisseur, is not compelled to taint his breath, distress his jaws, derange his salivary glands, and imprecate his cheroot importer, with the vile, the nauseating, the choking, aggravating counterfeits, which now deluge our market, and satisfy, besides the vendor, only the Esplanade swell who changes his blackened sodden pipe for an offensive imitation of a genuine Manilla that he may be seen of "the gals."

SMOKER.

13th June.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 9TH JUNE.

THE day before yesterday was the anniversary of the breaking out of cholera, in the Battery of Artillery stationed here last year, and some days elapsed, five, I think, before they could be moved to the Race Course; after which no more fresh cases occurred. Everybody has been prepared, and is still so, for a sudden move, in case of the re-appearance of the fiend, but up to date there has been nothing alarming. A couple of natives died in the bazaar, but otherwise the health of the camp has been wonderfully good. It is said that there has been much less cholera than usual in the city also this year. That is not to be wondered at, however, for the natives take a mean advantage of the disease, and don't give it fair play. Instead of making a stand up fight of it, they obtain supernatural interference, and to this end adorn a camel with gorgeous trappings and drive him through the streets, with drums beating, colours flying, and a lot of ceremonies more or less idiotic. The man who beat the big drum, was attacked in the evening, and died in a few hours, so it is to be supposed that the baffled pest, rendered frantic by the music, vented its spite in a last and fatal assault on its principal antagonist. We, English, feel bound to ridicule the absurd superstitions of the natives, but really some of us are just as bad. It is not very long since the Scotch petitioned Lord Palmerston for a day of fasting on account of cholera. He, with that admirable common-sense which made him so dear to the nation, replied that cleaning up their courts and yards would do them much more good than fasting: a reply which caused the more devout to offer up especial prayers for the old man's soul. Why, look at the Rinderpest. The Bishops would have it that it was a special curse, and required a special humiliation. It is wonderful how a candle will flare up just before going out. Last year in this Presidency we actually prayed for rain! Are we for ever to be like

"———the poor Indian, whose benighted mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind."

But enough, and to spare, on this subject. We are all delighted with the taboot picture in *Punch in India*. It is capital: we don't understand the particular nuisance of the tinning cooking pots, it does not make much noise, and there is no occasion to have it done close to the house. If the artist will come to Baroda we will find him some far worse nuisances than that. He need not be afraid of a *hâthi* welcome from His Highness; my impression is that there won't be any more atrocities for some time.

We have been luxuriating in ice lately; the B. B. and C. I. Railway kindly permit this commodity to travel at half the price of other articles, which is very considerate of them, and will prove a great boon; that is, unless our unfortunate ice machine contrives to do something after all, which perhaps it may do, as I hear that some one his come up from Bombay to work it, and it is possible that the new man may know something about it: we shall want ice more in the rains than we do now. Nearly every evening high winds set in, not particularly hot, but very gusty and whirling along clouds of dust. The light friable soil of Guzerat is easily caught up, and though there are no regular dust-storms, every thing becomes covered with fine sand if the windows be left open for a few minutes. A heavy looking cloud collects about sunset in the west, and seems daily to approach nearer and nearer. We expect a downpour in a week or so, and people are beginning to flock in from the districts. The hill of Pawan Garh is no longer safe, for a heavy fall of rain would render the road quite impassable, and thirty miles off in Guzerat without supplies is no joke. Your ingenious correspondent, "Gaekwarree," seems inclined to evolve the facts of the elephant trampling business, from the depths of his moral consciousness; he certainly does not make out a favourable case for His Highness: in fact, it is the worst account I have read yet. Kings are privileged, I conclude; David did everything that was bad, and wound up a long career of wickedness by adjuring his son with death-bed solemnity, not to forget a personal enemy of his, "but to bring down his hoar head to the grave with blood." Vindictive old man! Yet, we know what was thought of him in the highest circles.

## SIND.

GENERAL HEATH.—This distinguished officer landed in Kurrachee yesterday, under the salute due to his rank, and took command of the Division.—*Our Paper, June 8.*

## BENGAL.

THE Criminal Sessions terminated yesterday with the trial of Joseph Harris for murder. The verdict brought in was culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the sentence, transportation for eight years.—*Englishman, June 6.*

WE have been requested to notify, that the general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for the month of June, will be held this evening at 9 P. M., when Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Walker's papers on the "Russian Geographical Operations in Asia" will be read.—*Id.*

WE learn that the out-turn of the cold weather crop in Darjeeling was 25 per cent. below the average, 15 per cent. in the Terai, and about 8 or 10 per cent. below the average on the hills. The price of Indian corn in the hills is much higher than ordinary. This is owing not so much to the scantiness of the crop, but is attributable chiefly to the dearness of other grains, for which Indian corn is to a certain extent used as a substitute. In Pokour the cold weather crops are a complete failure.—*Id., June 7.*

WE are informed that the greatest destitution prevails at present in the northern division of the town. A respectable native says that, in passing through Hautcollah on Monday last, he was accosted by a native woman in great distress, who offered to sell her child, one year old, for the sum of eight annas. The reason given by the unfortunate woman for this unmotherly act was, that she would be enabled to obtain a little food for herself, and that the purchaser of her child would save it from starvation. The same informant also states that near the same place he observed about a dozen miserable-looking wretches picking up the refuse of food thrown out in the street and greedily devouring it.

If the above story is true, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, the misery existing in our midst must be very great. It is to be hoped, in the cause of humanity, that some steps will be taken to ascertain if this state of things exists to any great extent, so that a remedy may be found.—*Id.*

INFORMATION has reached us from a reliable source which depicts the present condition of the sufferers in Orissa in a truly deplorable light. The scarcity of food is represented to be so great that the people are selling their children for handful of rice, wherever they can find a purchaser humane and kind enough to take these little miserables off their hands. We submit that things can scarcely be worse than they now evidently are, and yet Calcutta makes no sign.—*Hurkaru, June 6.*

IN the North-Western Provinces the practice of taking the sick and dying Hindoos to the river side, is not followed, but 12 hours after death, the friends and relations take the dead body to the river side to burn it. The Hindoos of Lower Bengal alone take the morisbund, a few hours before death, to the river bank. The Bengal Government sometime ago called on the Commissioners of Divisions to submit further particulars on the subject of Ghat murders. The Commissioners have not as yet been able to furnish the detailed information required by Government. —*Id.*

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.—On Monday evening, a fire broke out on the main deck of the S. S. *Punjab*, forward among the stores, consisting of ghee, oil, massalah, &c. The fire burned from 8 P. M. on the evening of the 4th, untill 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon; but in consequence of the immense volumes of water which were poured into that part of the ship, it was happily confined to its own locality, if such a term can be used afloat. About four in the morning of yesterday an explosion of some kind of oil took place on board, which created no small consternation but nothing worse ensued than the replacing of the tarpaulins on the hatches.

On the first breaking out of the conflagration, Mr. Superintendent Ferris, of the River Police, communicated with Mr. Lynam, of the reserve, who, with the *entire* reserve,—Mr. Inspector Reid and his subordinates, and the fire engines belonging to the Police Establishment, the whole under the charge of Mr. Davis, the Deputy Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Police,—was speedily on the river bank, at Colvin's Ghaut, where the vessel was moored. Arrived at the scene two of the old engines were floated off on horse boats as near as possible to the ship, and commenced instant operations, while three of the new engines "darkened their war paint" from the Ghaut itself, and with a length of hose of 200 feet, run across-boats, did immense execution. The magnificent steam engine—more especially constructed for *taking* than *extinguishing* fire,—was speedily used up, and although many attempts were made to put her in proper working order, we are told it was a miserable failure. The box engines, also belonging to the Harbour Master's Department, were also soon out of order; and the only engines to be depended on for the extinction of the flames were the two engines on the horse boats and the three ashore. It is but right to say that there were several force-pumps sent from ships in harbour, although they proved but of little use.

As we before said the entire reserve force was in attendance, and it was considered desirable to divide them into two reliefs. Accordingly one-half of them were sent home to rest, and just as the working party was at its worst, a number of Jacks made their appearance who wished to "tail on" for the extinguishing of the fire. They, however, wanted a glass of grog a man to put "prettle in 'em" which the skipper of the *Punjab* refused to give. In his place, however, Mr. Davis did the needful, and an inspector having been despatched to Wilson's, the "hard stuff" was speedily "to the fore."

The *Alexandra*, we are informed, refused her crew's assistance. The *Florence Nightingale* gave every hand they had on board. It was a monstrous curious thing for the officer of the *Alexandra* to refuse a hand-saw for the use of the chief officer of another ship belonging to the same company.

There were no lives lost, but we hear, although the statement must be taken with a broad margin, that the officers and crew exhibited wonderful apathy on the occasion.

The entire of the stores where the fire originated was of course consumed as were the fittings in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration, but a "wash decks," a little tinkering and "elbow grease" will, we hope, soon put this fine steamer right again.—*Id.*

WE find that the system of taking stamped receipts from the opium cultivators for payments made to them, has succeeded so admirably in the Behar Agency, that it is to be introduced into the other Agencies.—*Id., June 7.*

THE total number of persons vaccinated in Bengal in the year 1865 amounted to 152,099, of which 123,608 cases were successful. This is a great increase over the previous year, which numbered only 90,321 cases, 77, 522 of which succeeded.—*Indian Daily News, June 6.*

AFTER delay great enough to lead Calcutta to believe that the Governor General would veto the Port Improvement Bill, a telegram has been received by the Chamber of Commerce announcing His Excellency's assent. The Bill is, therefore, law, unless public opinion can influence Lord de Grey. Sir John Lawrence has thrown away another of his many opportunities for showing a little statesmanship. Again, as in the case of Bhootan and Mr. Buckle, has he subordinated his own views to those of the Bengal Government and for the worse. On receiving the final reply of Government, we trust the Chamber of Commerce will call a meeting on the subject.—*Friend of India, June 7.*

## BHOOTAN.

WE learn that the boundary of the newly annexed Dooars and Bhootan Proper has been settled according to the old maps, and the Bhooteahs have been prohibited from coming down into the plains armed.—*Englishman, June 6.*

WE hear from Bhootan, that the lower classes of Bhooteahs, who were enrolled in during the late war, have revolted against the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs for refusing them compensation for the loss they have sustained during the operations against the British.—*Hurkaru, June 6.*

## OUDH.

WE are informed that the military strength of Barrichy, in Oudh, is to be increased, owing to its situation on the Nepaul frontier, the fineness of its climate, and the cheapness of provisions.—*Englishman, June 6.*

WE understand that the Chief Commissioner has received an application through Mr. Inglis, the Commissioner in Rohilkhund, from Nawab Kulb Alee Khan, the ruler of Rampore, announcing the approach of his half brother, Hyder Alee Khan, on another visit to Lucknow. The Nawab labours under the greatly mistaken idea that it is essential to his half-brother's dignity that he should be accompanied by armed retainers in his various progresses through this city. It would conduce more to Hyder Alee Khan's dignity if the Nawab would prevail upon him to remain quietly at home. This young man was here in March last, and the course he pursued was such that a following of an entire regiment of British Cavalry could secure him no dignity. His behaviour in public was worse than ridiculous. It is said he wasted nearly a lac of rupees on that occasion.—*Gazette, June 6.*

## PUNJAB.

WE have been looking forward with some curiosity to the result of the appeal of Government to the Punjab Chief Court, in the matter of the great "Jullundhur Kunker Case," as it is called. We now hear from Lahore, that the Judges have taken different views of the case, the Civilian being for, and the Barrister against the government view of the question. The publication of the judgment has, therefore, been deferred, and the whole of the proceedings referred to the High Court of Bengal. It is an old story, and we are not surprised at the position of the question. We have every respect for Mr. Roberts, but it is natural that untrained as a Judge, and anxious to do his duty, he should lean to old associations.—*Delhi Gazette, June 7.*

## SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

(*From the Friend of India, June 7.*)

SIMLA would seem to be fatal to reputations from the time of Lord Auckland to that of Sir William Mansfield. Is this due to the combined idleness and withdrawal of the restraint of public opinion? The Jervis scandal which has recently occurred, and, we regret to say, has been dragged into publicity, is likely to be more serious than the Priestley scandal in the case of Sir W. Mansfield's predecessor. The facts are these: For four or five years Captain E. S. Jervis, of the Bombay Army, has acted as Sir W. Mansfield's aide-de-camp, discharging the very confidential but somewhat unmilitary duty of superintending His Excellency's household arrangements. When in the hills on leave for a few days at the end of April, he was suddenly summoned back to Simla by an official letter accusing him, first, of having misappropriated the Commander-in-Chief's stores of which he had charge; and secondly, of having established a farm with the object of making a profit by supplying His Excellency's table with mutton, fowls, and other produce, but *not* at cost price. The information was given in his absence, by the menial servants including an English butler. A Court of Enquiry consisting of the Deputy Adjutant General, the Military Secretary to His Excellency, and the Deputy Judge Advocate, with the Persian Interpreter as prosecutor, examined the accused for some days till, in indignation at the trifling and disgraceful charges, he refused to attend. This was his third offence, and the only one which the public will be disposed to consider of a military character, but for that, acting under legal advice, he has made a full and honourable apology. He is now threatened with a General Court Martial. On the same advice, Captain Jervis has brought an action in Civil Court against Sir W. Mansfield to recover Rs. 2,000, the balance of a sum expended on Sir William's account, which His Excellency refuses to pay, and for vouchers which His Excellency refuses to give up. We learn that the first count in the suit has been decided in favour of the Captain.

We will not at present go into the merits of the cases, nor ask whether, assuming Captain Jervis' guilt, he has committed a military offence, or whether he was in the position of a Mess President, or whether he ate and drank the stores in his own room, he being a member of Sir W. Mansfield's household. It is incredible that an officer in the high position of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of India, who has so recently been addressed by the Viceroy in terms of extravagant eulogy and adorned with the highest order of the Star of India, should permit such a case as this to pass out of the privacy of his own household. A Commander-in-Chief calling in military law to avenge the alleged abstraction of "superfluous joints," and sued by a Captain under his own command and for a year a member of his family in a civil court, is a spectacle full of grave, political, and military consequences. There are subjects not intended for the public ear, which cannot be published without injury to the accuser and accused, and among these the present dispute must be ranked. We think the Commander-in-Chief wrong to have employed an officer upon the duties deputed to Captain Jervis, and that that officer may fairly plead ignorance in extenuation of any mistakes committed. Even his conviction will not exonerate the Commander-in-Chief from having lowered the position and military status of an officer and a gentleman, whilst his acquittal will place Sir William Mansfield in an altogether false position. Nay, more, the Commander-in-Chief cannot, as prosecutor, legitimately convene a court for the trial of Captain Jervis, and who else can? We fear that Sir William's high personal sense of honour has, in the present instance, mastered his better judgment. We regret the scandal all the more as giving weight to very censorious opinions current regarding His Excellency's conduct in turning the General of Division out of Fort William.

## THE CRISIS IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

(*Times, May 11.*)

EVERY day now brings its new rumours of war. The whole Prussian army is mobilized, and great masses of troops are massed along the frontier. Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise. On conscription after another sweeps away the youth of different races and languages through her wide domains. Volunteers are offering themselves in the best affected provinces, and the Imperial House is seeking to content the Hungarian Diet, the representative of the most powerful, and long the most faithful of its States. The passes of the Tyrol are closed, traffic is stopped on railways, in the Quadrilateral a part of the country has been flooded. As for Italy, it is enough to say that the whole nation is panting for war. The Government will have as many soldiers as it can arm and feed, for this people, once so idle and indifferent, and thought to lack all military qualities, can hardly be restrained from rushing into a conflict without counting the chances of success. The King of Italy is about to leave the capital for Piacenza to take command of his army, and Garibaldi will be immediately in the field, ready for any bold act that may be necessary to precipitate a struggle. The middle States of Germany are mustering and concentrating their forces, as if they anticipated that war could not last a week in their neighbourhood without drawing them into it.

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The attention of Europe has been engrossed during the last three days by the hostility professed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Treaties of 1815. It may be that too great an importance is attributed to this speech by those who believe that it indicates an intention on the part of France to take part directly in the impending contest. The policy of France was probably announced with sufficient exactness when it was said that the Emperor would observe a strict neutrality and reserve to himself liberty of action. We may presume that Napoleon will not feel himself called upon to interfere at the outset of a strife for which he cannot be made responsible. The not unequally matched combatants may be left for some time to do their worst upon each other. There is no reason that the fortune of war should incline early or completely to either. On either side are able Generals, and numerous gallant and perfectly disciplined armies. Austria and the minor States, if these attach themselves to her, can bring into the field at once more than half a million of men, and support them by sufficient reserves. The levies of Prussia and Italy will probably be as large. The Austro-Germans will be attacked in front and rear, but they will have the advantage of a central position, and may deal terrible blows on their adversaries. Though the general opinion abroad may be that Austria would show good policy and good generalship by waging a defensive war, it is not at all certain that the Emperor or his Generals would be content merely to defend the Quadrilateral or Bohemia. In Germany it is, indeed, almost certain that the Austrian Generals would assume the offensive. This, in fact, would be the only answer they could make to the first Prussian act of war, which would probably be an attack upon the Austrian corps of occupation in Holstein. In such a campaign we have no reason to conclude that victory would readily favour either side. There might be bloody battles on a theatre of war where Germans died half a century ago in a better cause, and yet after a long campaign neither side might have much to boast of. Not unlike this may be the fate of the Italian campaign. The wave of Italian enthusiasm may break in vain against the works of the Quadrilateral, and months of war may only place Victor Emmanuel in a position to sue for further aid from his ally of 1859. So well will "neutrality" have answered, and then, perhaps, may come the time for "liberty of action." The would-be conquerors who are rushing into the present war might wisely reflect on this. If they could gain all they want by their own unaided strength, there might be all in the morality of statecraft some justification of their policy. But if, as seems likely to all but themselves, Austria prove a stubborn adversary, they may have to relinquish their hope of spoil, or buy it by humiliating concessions from an arbiter who will then appear upon the stage.

(*Daily News, May 10.*)

THE strife in Germany has now reached a stage at which war cannot be much longer postponed, while it may break out at any moment. Yesterday the Frankfort Diet agreed to the proposal of the Saxon plenipotentiary, that Prussia should be required, in the name of the Confederation, and as a Confederate Power, to explain its armaments, and give pacific assurances, and that, in default of the latter, the Confederation should proceed to take the measures authorised by the Eleventh Article of the Federal Pact. Saxony is threatened with invasion by Prussia, and the effect of the resolution of the Diet will be to call out a Federal army for her protection. This is virtually an alliance of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hesse with Austria. The measure has been delayed as long as possible, to give time to the statesmen of Prussia to reconsider their Policy, but the action of the latter Power is such as would make further postponement dangerous. There are no signs whatever that Prussia will desist from her provocations. The King and Count Bismarck—or Count Bismarck and the King—are determined that there shall be war. Orders were issued yesterday for the mobilization of the last Prussian army corps, and in a few days we shall learn that the whole army of that kingdom is actually on a war footing. On what alliances, active or passive, the King of Prussia is relying, and how far he is wise in trusting to them, only events can disclose. Diplomacy of a very bold order is at work to disappoint him, and although, no doubt, the first cannon shot that should be fired before its point had been actually gained might scatter the elements of its combinations to the winds, yet, until the actual discharge, it is just possible, that even Count Bismarck may be surprised. The misfortune is that in crisis like these the wisest schemes and the most patriotic men are so much at the mercy of blind events. Our position in the war which now seems inevitable will be that of a nation of regretful spectators. We look for no advantage for ourselves from the quarrels of our neighbours, and we are unable to see what they have really to gain by resorting to arms. Our Government has taken care to let the several parties to the strife know that the good offices of England are available if they are wanted, but the response has not been favourable; we have, therefore, nothing to do but to look on. We trust that the Government, having resolved to remain neutral, will prove so, as well in spirit and language as in act. We very properly expect from Ministers explanations in Parliament, throwing light on the policy to which they have committed the country; but gratuitous censure of foreign Powers with whom we may at any time be called to negotiate serves no useful purpose, and may destroy that influence which otherwise might some day be employed with advantage for the promotion of peace. Some of our public men appear to regard the British Parliament as a kind of Areopagus, from which the nations of Europe are anxiously expecting a decision. This is a fond delusion which may become mischievous. Lord Clarendon went to the extreme verge of prudence on Tuesday, when in the House of Lords he declared that Europe was menaced with "a war uncalled for by national honour and forbidden by national interests"—a war "for which there is no *casus belli*, and for which there is no justification." This judgment may be true enough, and it is what we are all saying; but as we are not going to make it the basis of action it certainly seems undignified to invest it with a national character and give it solemn expression by the mouth of a Secretary of State. Lord Clarendon is a statesman of great experience, and he must remember that at the beginning or during the progress of the two last great wars, of which we have been neutral spectators, very emenent statesmen have injured their influence and authority, and laid up matter for future regret, by hastily pronouncing judgments that were not called for.

(*Daily Telegraph, May 17.*)

IN accordance with the expectation which we avowed on Monday, certain positive steps have been taken towards a united effort for the maintenance of peace in Europe. On Tuesday a meeting took place in Paris between the representatives of France, England, and Russia, with a view to ascertain whether the dispute between Austria and Prussia, with its hazardous complications in Italy, could be settled without an appeal to arms. Some time may elapse before we know the sequel of this first joint conversation, or the result of these deliberations; but whatever may be the issue, the three Powers will have the satisfaction of reflecting that they endeavoured to prevent a general conflagration. Meanwhile the interest of the impending struggle shifts to and fro between Italy and Germany with something like the regularity of a pendulum. South of the Alps, indeed, we are able to note more easily the progress made towards war from the fact that the condition we have to study are not of a complex character. We know with tolerable certainty what are the motives influencing the Governments whose troops are encamped on the banks of the Po. Italy desires Venetia, and would go to war sooner than relinquish her hope of obtaining it; Austria is anxious to retain her last remaining sub-Alpine province and is not yet prepared to surrender it without fighting; yet in the abstract neither nation wishes for war. Both would like the matter in dispute to be settled amicably, supposing always that the settlement were in accordance with their respective views and supposed interests. But when we turn to the Northern branch of this strange imbroglio, we find ourselves confronted with more entangled perplexities. We know that immense armies are mustering on the Austrian and Prussian frontiers, and that every preparation is made for the outbreak of hostilities; and yet, to the present hour, we are left in ignorance as to the exact issue on which the contest is to be waged. Prussia, indeed, has put forward two demands, acquiescence in which she has heretofore declared to be essential to the preservation of peace. In the first place she insists on the annexation of the Elbe Duchies; in the second, she requires a radical reform of the Federal Constitution. Now, should Austria, in the face of the various embarrassments surrounding her, resolve on war, it would not be for the sake of the Duchies alone. According to the view entertained at Vienna, the cession of Holstein would not remove the risk of a contest with Prussia, but would at the most adjourn it to a season when that kingdom would be able to take up arms with increased strength and greater prestige. From what we have already stated, however, it will be at once perceived that these sectional questions may possibly be merged in new issues. The second purpose at which the Government of Berlin seems to have been aiming is so much larger in scope, and so much more alarming in tendency, as to challenge the grave consideration of the other European Powers. It is impossible to overlook the fact, that for some short time, at least, we have heard little from Prussia about her right to the provinces won by her sword, but a great deal about her mission in Germany. No opportunity seems to have been lost by Herr von Bismarck to assert the supremacy of his country. Any independence of action evinced by the minor Powers has been treated as an act of insubordination against the sovereignity of the Hohenzollern monarchy. A feudal chief would hardly resent disloyalty among his vassals more than the Government of Berlin has spurned any exhibition of sympathy for Austria on the part of her puny neighbours. Saxony and Hanover have been threatened in turn with military occupation; and even their supposed desire to observe strict neutrality between the two great Powers of the Confederation has been treated as a grave offence. It would probably be too charitable to attribute the language recently held in the official despatches of the Prussian Government to the natural insolence of Herr von Bismarck's character; it must be ascribed to a fixed and settled purpose, as forming part of the general scheme for the aggrandisement of Prussia. It is the policy of King William I., or, at any rate, of his Minister, to show Germany, that in fact, if not in name, he is already master of the neighbouring Northern States; and that Austria herself has no power to uphold their independence unless she is prepared to fight. According to the smart French proverb, nothing succeeds like success; and if this domineering conduct should terrify the minor Governments into submission, the German States would inevitably turn towards the Northern monarchy as the power of the future. Let it once be regarded in that light, and a considerable step will have been made towards that empireship of Germany which ever since the days of the great Frederick, the House of Hohenzollern has been ambitious to acquire.

(*Spectator, May 12.*)

THE Emperor has applied at once a goad and a guiding rain to the war tendency on the Continent. By one of those weighty oracles with which he loves at momentous crisis to give the sign to Europe, either delivered last Sunday at Auxerre, or, if not so delivered, attributed to himself by an afterthought in the *Moniteur* of Monday, he has convinced everybody that war cannot be avoided except by sacrifices which only war can wring from powerful States; and has indicated the springs and directions of his policy without committing himself. M. Thiers had apparently greatly irritated the Emperor by the brilliant oration delivered in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday week, in the name of the *bourgeoisie* of France, in which he eulogized not only peace, but the antiquated foreign policy which he supposes to be best adapted for French interests,—the policy of a divided Italy and Germany,—of equilibrium between the political scales of Vienna and Paris,—which was established by the Treaty of 1815. It was perhaps by way of reply to this speech of M. Thiers that the Emperor either uttered, or reported himself to have uttered, the words which filled all Europe with alarm, and finally, convinced every one that through war, if not without it, the arrangement of 1815 is to be finally broken up. The Emperor, in his usual brief language, first thanks the people of the department of Yonne for remembering so gratefully the first Empire, and for being the first to give him their suffrages in 1848; he attributes this eagerness to the knowledge of the people that, equally with themselves, he detests the treaties of 1815 "which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy," and then he adds significantly that among "the working population, both in town and country," he "breathes freely," for it is amongst them that he finds "the real genius of France." The various powers of Europe are of course already wrangling over this obscure and yet significant oracle, and trying to interpret it favourably to themselves, but all, more or less, missing its meaning. Austria says it is directed against Prussia, and not against her; Prussia is perfectly satisfied that it is directed against Austria; and Italy finds it at all events full of consolation to herself. What, we have no doubt, it does mean, is, that the Emperor has no intention of using his influence to preserve a peace based on the treaties of 1815; that having been defeated in his attempt to recast them peacefully in 1863, he has no objection to see them torn in shreds by the sword in 1866, and will in nowise interfere to save; that he intends to wipe out the stigma put upon the first Empire by those treaties in spite of all the protests of timid and prosperous commerce; finally, that the support on which he relies for retrieving both the military defeat of Waterloo, which he has always claimed to represent, and the diplomatic defeat of 1863, is the force of the French democracy, which equally with him detests the treaties that the *bourgeoisie* has learned to respect, and in the midst of which alone he "breathes freely." No doubt this leaves the Emperor quite uncommitted as to his future course, and we have little doubt that both Prussia and Austria are counting without their host in venturing to put any interpretation favourable to either of them on the Auxerre oracle. What that oracle really teaches is that the Emperor intends to take any advantage of the struggle, or the fear of the struggle, may give him, to advance his own end of breaking up the settlement of 1815, with the greatest glory to France, and with the fullest satisfaction to carefully restrained democratic tendencies, which he can squeeze out of the crisis. But first, every indignity he can put upon the settlement of 1815 we may be sure he will put. Next, it will be his aim to win for France as much of her old territorial limits as he thinks safe, and not likely to provoke a coalition against him, certainly not *less* than she had in 1790. Lastly, all his policy will aim in strict subservience to these two ends, at satisfying as much as possible all national and democratic aspirations *short* of stimulating any people into revolutionary enthusiasm.

(*Saturday Review, May 12.*)

IT is highly desirable for bystanders, on the even of a probable war, to regulate their expectations by a calm estimate of the respective forces of the combatants, and to make their sympathetic impulses subordinate to considerations of European expediency. A quarrel which seems to have had no intelligible cause implies the existence of deadly animosities, founded on untenable political conditions. If the eruption were driven in, it would inevitably show itself in some new and perhaps aggravated form. The attainment of a stable equilibrium may not be a sufficient object to justify a general war, but the result would serve as a compensation for many sacrifices. The balance of power which M. Thiers desires consists of France alone in one scale, and the rest of the Continent in the other; but if Prussia were great, and if Austria were secure, a state of things would have been established more in conformity with the English version of the doctrine. Although it is a lamentable absurdity that scores of thousands of men should perish to correct the awkwardness of diplomatists, war at the present moment may possibly in the long run serve the real interests of all the belligerents. A complete reconciliation with Hungary would be more valuable to Austria than the recovery of half a dozen Silesian fortresses, or than the possession of Venetia. The Emperor has already been induced, by the menacing condition of affairs, to tender additional concessions to the Diet at Perth; and if the long-standing dispute were finally adjusted, Russia would have more to fear for Poland than Austria for her Galician possessions. The Empire would perhaps be stronger if its energies were concentrated on its own provinces, while Prussia was allowed to exercise political supremacy over the smaller German States. An Austria with forty millions of contented subjects, a Prussia with Germany as a reserve, would be separately a match for either France or Russia, and in alliance they would be irresistible. A permanent balance of power would be in every respect preferable to the most startling vindication of supposed poetical justice. The shallow flippancy which sometimes threatens Germany with dismemberment for the benefit of France arises from the habit of treating political questions as if they were mere personalities. The disappointment and vexation which were caused, in the Danish dispute, by popular error and by official mismanagement, ought not in the slightest degree to influence the wishes or calculations of any serious English politician. The most thoroughly legitimate of recent political movements are founded on the respective aspirations of Italy and Germany for unity and independence; and it is absurd to renounce all sympathy with justice or expediency because a statesman may, like Count Bismarck, jarred on familiar prejudices and feelings. The treaties of 1815 were, as far as they instituted a laxand anarchical Confederation, not less distasteful to the more patriotic German statesmen at Vienna than to Napoleon III. at Auxerre.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, May 14.*)

THE embarrasgments of Italy are due almost entirely to the wounded pride of the people, which will not let them rest on a footing of peace while debarred from Venice. On the acquisition of Venetia effectual retrenchment would be possible, and credit would at once return. No; the serious difficulty would be with Austria. It would, not be difficult to satisfy her that her claims on the Duchies would be over paid by twelve millions sterling: for what *are* her claims to the Duchies? She is ashamed of them; she would like to get rid of them into the hands of the Diet—anywhere, so as without discredit. Austria, if she fights, will be fighting for prestige, not for material advantage. It is this which makes it so puzzling to find her an adequate compensation, not for Venetia, but for retreating from it. It would, therefore, be as useless as easy to prove to her that she would be all the richer and stronger for the loss of her Italian provinces. It is indispensable to prove that she would be thought so. It will not suffice to show that twenty millions as the price of Venetia with a release of ten and a half millions of Lombardo-Venetian debt, and twelve millions the compensation for Holstein, make a sum of forty-two and a half millions, which, judiciously employed, may for ever relieve Austria from the slavery of deficits. It would certainly not help matters to use reasons akin to threats, or urge that what she refuses to part with at fair price, she may probably be deprived of without any compensation. It would be more to the purpose to show that she would be the more honoured for her prudence. If Austria's position among the great Powers is a hollow thing of opinion and ostentation, which the first attempt to base on a real instead of a fictitious foundation will betray, she may be excused for desperately maintaining her extremest pretensions and risking the whole for the whole. If the deduction of two and a half millions of disaffected subjects can ruin an empire of 36 million souls, what (one is tempted to ask) could sustain it? A rich man is thought all the richer for selling an unproductive estate. A strong State is not thought the weaker for concentrating and husbanding its resources. Amputation of a lately useful limb is doubly painful; but where the leg had been for a long time only an encumbrance and disfigurement as well as a source of pain and ill-health, there should be no great need of heroism to undergo it. It is only a hopeless insolvent who struggles to dupe a few more fools by maintaining his extravagance. Considerations of this order might have some weight. But far more weighty would be the demonstration that, instead of being taunted or sneered at, Austria's character for courage and elevation would rise incalculably by a recognition of the injustice and immorality, amounting to an anachronism, of her persistent maintenance in a detested subjection of a province of a distant distinct country on fully the same level of civilization with herself. But for this appeal to have weight, it must come from a Government which has itself shown reverence for abstract right. France is disqualified for this. But England, by her cession of the Ionian Islands, has really done something to achieve this authority. All we aspire to prove at present, however, is that the time for despairing of peace at this present conjuncture has not, as Lord Clarendon is too ready to suppose, yet arrived. We have suggested one line of mediation which at the worst is something short of absurd; and where any solution is conceivable a dozen are possible. Russia has already put forth the idea of a Congress. It may be impracticable from want of time, or from other causes; but it is not easy to imagine an emergency which could demand one if the present docs not. A million of men are shortly to be cutting each other's throats from the mere want of some body to bid them "drop their swords in the King's name." But if anything is to be done it must be done quickly. Italy is getting deeper into debt every day, and will soon be forced across the Mincio, as a bankrupt leaps over London Bridge. If one key of the difficulty is at Paris, another is at Vienna and the latter is on the whole likely to be the more simply accessible. If Lord Clarendon has put the question "whether, supposing an expedient could be found for preserving Austrian prestige intact, she would entertain the proposal for a sale of Venetia," and received an uncompromising answer in the negative, he may perhaps be permitted to take refuge in despondency, but hardly else. Really, the idea of this war, taken in connection with its occasion, is scarcely to be discussed with composure. It is difficult not to be indignant with those who can contemplate it without indignation. It will be bad for almost all countries, and in almot all ways. We shall not escape loss by being at a distance, and there is no knowing how long we shall be so. "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water." There is the question of the Principalities and Turkey looming in the background, and darker eventualities, perhaps, very much nearer. Commerce and credit must suffer. It is hardly possible for a man to be killed in Europe without our losing a customer; but here whole regions will be laid waste and depopulated. Humanity shudders at the imagination of such battlefields as will soon—*ni Deus intersit*—be horrible realities. But the pauperism and starvation which war brings with it, and leaves long behind it, are still worse than the mere slaughter, as a festered sore is worse than a clean sabre-cut, or as death on a dunghill is more miserable than before a battery. Moreover, the world in general is demoralised, and civilization thrown off its true course by that vulgar idolatry of military prowess which a period of war begets, and which the pomps and rewards of war and their reverberation in the pages of novelists and military historians, tend to prolong and spread. If this war *should* come upon us, it must be our poor consolation that some of the dynasties by whose rapacity, folly, or crafty connivance it will have been occasioned, may probably not survive to afflict the human race in a similar way again.

## THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*From the Times, May 5.*)

WHEN we hear that the President of the United States is bitterly opposed in Congress, that two-thirds of its members are his political enemies, that a section talk of impeaching him, that a Bill overthrowing his policy has been passed over his Veto, and that the rest of his term of office must be a long struggle with hostile powers, we are apt to suppose there must be something painful and onerous in his position. But this may be a misapprehension. To an ordinary politician it would doubtless be depressing to find himself unable to carry into effect what he thought right, and endowed with limited powers to hinder what he disapproved. An English statesman could not live and work in such a situation. Responsibility without authority would wear him out, and he would soon seek ease of mind in retirement. We doubt whether even President Lincoln could have endured for six months the opposition, almost the antipathy, of Congress. But Mr. Johnson is cast in another mould. His strong will and his high temper probably make him feel a positive pleasure in conflict. He was not made for times of peaceful politics, to exchange compliments with sympathetic colleagues to help a leisurely Congress in its scanty legislation. Like his predecessor from the same State, Andrew Jackson, he is never more happy than when asserting his strong opinions—enforcing them if he can, but at all events maintaining them.

It is clear that the passing of the Civil Rights Bill over his Veto has not daunted him, but has rather brought out the spirit, not to say the pugnacity, of his character. Mr. Johnson has never spoken so fearlessly and so bitterly as since the policy of his opponents has been victorious. He avows his reliance on the Supreme Court to set aside the new law, and believes that public opinion will support him and the Constitution against the tyrant majority in Congress. Like most men of strong will, he is not sparing in his denunciations of those who oppose him. His allusions to the Radical leaders would be unparliamentary and unministerial in England, though when compared with the language which has been used towards himself by the more excitable of the hostile orators, it is gentleness itself. Nor does the President confine his strictures to a single occasion. During the last few months he has made several speeches, and taken every opportunity to let the American public understand his policy and convince itself of his determination. The last occasion, described by our correspondent yesterday, is interesting as illustrative of the speaker's character and the habits of his county. A few years ago such an interview as that between the President and the disbanded soldiers and sailors of Washington, beginning with a "serenade"—that is, a performance by a band of music and ending with a political speech by the President to the constantly increasing crowd, would have been looked upon as something so remarkably American as to be to us merely a matter of wonder and curiosity. But we all know that in England we have advanced very much in the same direction. Statesmen have not now the dignified reserve of Castlereagh, or Wellington, or Grey; we have had announcements of Ministerial policy to provincial deputations, and the House of Commons is left to read in the papers what has been communicated to an after-dinner audience by word of mouth. Let us not, then, be captious about the dignity of President Johnson when he talks to the Washington crowd about his policy, his intentions, and his difficulties. It was a familiar way of addressing the whole American people. The President spoke urbiet orbi. It was his first public appearance since the overriding of his Veto. He desired to tell people what he thought, to show them how he bore his defeat. He took the earliest opportunity because he knew not when he should have another. It must be remembered that the President is not, like our own Prime Minister, a member of the Legislature, with a daily opportunity of announcing his views and intentions. He is the Chief Magistrate, responsible for the peace of the Union, intrusted with the execution of every Federal law, and yet, except by a formal Message to Congress, he has no means of communicating his personal opinions. In accordance with an example set by several predecessors, he makes a political speech to an ordinary audience, and leaves his words to be reported to all whom they may concern. From the extracts that are given of it, the arguments seem to have been affective. The position of Mr. Johnson is intelligible enough. He says he is the defender of the Constitution, and the majority in Congress are the assailants. He says he is no tyrant, and cannot be, since he can originate nothing, and can only act in accordance with the Federal law or the laws of the several States. He says that, on the other hand, the majority in Congress are playing the part of tyrants, since they are undeniably going beyond the powers deputed to Congress by the Constitution and have legislated in defiance of the rights of the respective States. "There is an idea," he exclaimed, "that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred cannot." This is the President's theory, and it is undoubtedly reasonable. Indeed, a portion of the Republican party do not hesitate to admit it. They say that Congress has arrogated to itself powers not deputed to it by the Constitution, and they defend the act on the ground that circumstances imperatively demand such legislation. They say that the framers of the Constitution never anticipated a great Civil War, and the necessity of keeping down a part of the population by force. They never anticipated that a body of men who were declared free by the supreme power of the Republic, and admitted by the Federal authority to the full rights of citizenship, should be subjected to unequal laws by the State Legislatures. Congress, say the Republicans, had a wrong to remedy, and it has done its work. But if this be admitted to be the truth, it is quite reasonable for the President to declare that his opponents have acted unconstitutionally, and must be resisted. He has the laws of the country to defend; he is the Head of the Executive, the guardian of the State; he is the elect of the people as much as Congress itself, and if he believes that the exclusion of the Southern representatives and the legislation for the South by a fragment of Congress in which the South is not represented at all are invasions of the Constitution, as they certainly are of natural justice, he has a perfect right to declare his opinion, and to act on it.

The President's argument with respect to the exclusion of the Southern representatives in mass is certainly forcible. He says in effect that neither House ought to assume that any representative will be disloyal. Congress should, in his opinion, wait till a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives presents himself, and then determine whether he individually is a proper person to be admitted. "All you have to do if a traitor comes is to send him back to the people, saying, 'We won't deny you the right to be represented, but we demand that you shall send us a loyal representative.' And then, when they send you a loyal member, can you have any better evidence that the constituency is loyal?" The Republican party, however, which knows that every Southern member will join its opponents, is not likely to be converted by any arguments however cogent. It remains for the country to determine how far it will support the majority in Congress, and this can only be shown by popular elections as they occur. We believe it will be necessary for the Southern States to give the negroes equality before the law before Northern opinion will support the President in bringing back their representatives to Washington. But when justice is done to the coloured population there will be a strong desire to shake off the domination of the Republican party and to heal the wounds which the war has made. The American people, in the Eastern States at least, sympathize with the President, but seem to believe that he has gone rather too fast. If he has skill equal to his determination, he may still gain his ends, reconcile the conquerors and the conquered, and prove himself the author of enduring benefits to his country.

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## BANKS.

### THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
*Paris Bankers.*
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London | at 6 months' sight | 1s. 11¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. | at 4 do. | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 3 do. | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 2 do. | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |
| Do. | at 1 do. | 1s. 11d. | do. |
| On Demand | | 1s. 10¾d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

*Current Accounts.*

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

*Fixed Deposits.*

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

*Discounts, Loans, &c.*

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

*Commission.*

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

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### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

*Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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### INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા; લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडियन पेनिनसुला; लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लिमिटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
*Board of Directors.*
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 months certain | ... 4 | per cent. |
| 3 " | ... 5 | " |
| 6 " | ... 6 | " |
| 12 " | ... 8 | " |

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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### THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ..at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | ..at 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| 3 do. | ..at 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 do. | ..at 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| 1 do. | ..at 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| On demand | ..at 2s. | 0d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland | ..at. 1s. | 11½d. | " |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | ..at 1s. | 11½d. | " |

*The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.*

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 | per cent. requiring | twelve | months' notice of withdrawal. |
| At 5 | ditto, | nine | ditto. |
| At 4 | ditto, | six | ditto. |
| At 3 | ditto, | three | ditto. |

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved persons' and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

| | |
|---|---|
| HEAD OFFICE | ..........CALCUTTA. |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ..........ONE MILLION STERLING. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ..........£250,000. |
| BEING PAID UP | ..........£250,000. |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ............ No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Ag[illegible]
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

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### THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DEL[illegible] BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London ......... | at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| " | 4 " | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " | 3 " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | 1 " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | on Demand | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland on Demand | | 2s. | 0d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. | | 1s. | 11½d. | |

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits at 3 months' notice | 3 | per cent. | per annum. |
| 6 " " | 4 | " | " |
| 12 " " | 6 | " | " |

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

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### THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight ......... | 2s. | 1d. |
| 4 do. do. ... | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| 3 do. do. ... | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 2 do. do. .. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 1 month's do. ... | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| Demand on Bank of England ... | 2s. | |
| On Ireland and Scotland... | 1s. | 11½d. |
| Circular Notes.............. | 1s. | 11½d. |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; so otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

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### THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
*With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to | 12 | months' notice of withdrawal | 7 | per cent. per annum. | | |
| Do. | 6 | do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ......................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

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### THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. |
| ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq. |
| E. GRIMM, Esq. | |

*Auditors.*
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 3 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 2 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 1 | do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| " On demand | do. | 2s. | 0d. | " |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to | 1 | month's notice | 3 | per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. | 3 | do. | 4 | do. | do. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 6 | do. | do. |

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 3 do. | at 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| 2 do. | at 2s. | 0d. | " |
| 1 do. | at 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at 1s. | 11½d. | " |
| On Scotland, Ireland and Circular Notes | at 1s. | 11½d. | " |

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 | ........ | 2s. | 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | ........ | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 3 do. | ........ | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 2 do. | ........ | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| " 1 do. | ........ | 2s. | ¼d. | " |
| On demand | ........ | 2s. | 0d. | " |
| On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. | ... } | 1s. | 11½d. | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. | } | 1s. | 11½d. | |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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### THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
*Capital. Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.*
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
*Treasurers and Managers.*
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
*Secretary.*
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
*Accountant.*
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
*Deputy Accountant.*
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to | 3 months' notice | 5 | per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. | 6 do. | 7 | do. | |
| Do. | 9 do. | 8 | do. | |
| Do. | 12 do. | 9 | do. | |

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

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### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाक अफ हींदुस्थान, चायना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Called up.................................... | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up .......................................... | 861,000 |
| Reserve Fund........................ | 106,000 |

*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
*Committee in Bombay.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
*Bankers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON | .........The Bank of England. |
| Do. | .........The National Bank. (Established 1835.) |
| Do. | .........The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| LIVERPOOL | .......The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| MANCHESTER | ..The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| SCOTLAND | .......The National Bank of Scotland. |
| IRELAND | .........The National Bank. |

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to | 12 | months' notice of withdrawal | 6 | per cent. per annum. | | |
| Do. | 9 | do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. | 4 | do. | do. | 4½ | do. | do. |
| Do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

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### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
*Board of Directors.*
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
*Auditor.*
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
*Solicitor.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight........................ | 2s. | 0¾d. | per rupee. |
| 3 do. do..................... | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 do. do..................... | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 1 do. do..................... | 2s. | 0d | " |
| Demand. | 1s. | 11½d. | " |

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1863.

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| | |
|---|---|
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Rampart Row.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 250. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGINEERING REQUISITES.—The undersigned always keep in stock an extensive assortment of the following:—

Parallel Rulers, Brass or Ebony; T. Squares, Pear Tree or Ebony; Drawing Instruments, in cases, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 each; Measuring Tapes (Metallic wove) 50, 66, and 100 feet; Measuring Chains, 50, 66, and 100 feet, with arrows; Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth in Rolls of 24 yards; Double Elephant and Imperial Drawing Paper; Optical Squares in Morocco cases; Napier and Pocket turn in Compasses in cases; Brass Circular Protractors, with and without Vernier; Plotting Scales and offsets in cases complete; Prismatic Compasses in leather sling cases, either with or without tripod stand; Fine-line Pens, Spring Bows; Drawing Pins, Colours, Brushes, and every requisite for Civil Engineer's or Architect's office.

SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English*. It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoast pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

*Rs. 10 each—Cash.*
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

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## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of JOHN BARRETTO & Co., Apollo Street:—

An Ornamental Iron Balcony, by Cottom & Co., London, 23 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and fitted with Venetians and Deal Floor ready for immediate use. Price Rs. 1,500.

Also five Florentine Blinds or Striped Window Awnings, suitable for Poona Bungalows. Price Rs. 150.

An American Cooking Range, suited for a large Family, and warranted to save three-fourths of the usual Fuel. Price Rs. 200.

An American Air-tight Stove for drying apartments in the monsoon. Price Rs. 50.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

FRESH GOODS.
Just landed by Overland Mail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has just landed by Overland Mail, the following Goods, viz.:—Superfine Cloth over Coats, suitable for Monsoon, of different size, each in a case, Sets of best Kersey Horse Clothing complete, registered Reinholders, Horse Prickers with Hammers, Plate Powder, very best Buggy, Carriage, Tendem, four in hand, Riding, Hunting, and Ladies Whips with Silver Mountings, Sets of Fishing Tackles complete in cases, very best Hogskin, Hunting and Racing Saddles, with Bridles complete, Sets of handsome Buggy Harness on split hip strap, Mounted with German Silver Furniture, Assorted Pattern Saddle Cloths for Harness, and a few colored Buggy and Carriage Rugs, &c., &c.

Just landed ex *Strongbow.*

Three new very handsome and light Malvern Dog Carts, with 4 feet 8 in. Wheels, lancewood shafts, Collinge's patent Axeletrees, lining with fine green, blue and brown cloth, painting to match, patent leather dash, and wings over wheels, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A new very handsome boat-shaped, small four-seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Lauree and Marner, London.

A Ditto very neat four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitain Circular Glasses on front and moveable spare Venitain to support Circular Glasses, with lamps and shaft, by Silk and Sons, Long Acre.

A Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Mullener, Liverpool.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund*,—

A very elegant new four-seated Boat-shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c., hammer, cloth and a spare driving box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre, and is worthy of inspection.

Five very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog-Carts, with Patent leather Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

One secondhand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it, with lamps, neat and commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

1 very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews. Both Carriages imported in January last.

Two new light Palkhee Office Shigrams, with lamps, and shafts, built to order, and any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

A small English-built Travelling Poney Dog Cart, with Canopy. Price Rs. 120.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver mounts and some engraved silver wire.

*Charger or Raising Horse for sale.*

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on an hour's previous notice to the undersigned.

NOVELTY.

Just unpacked and for sale at the Commission Room of the undersigned a brilliant set of magnificent harness, studded all over with beautiful silver stars, made expressly to order for a native merchant prince cost price in England £300 answers the purpose of a single double for a curricle or tandom Harness.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy respectfully beg to draw the attention of the gentry of Bombay for an inspection of this set of harness, its equal never having been seen before it is specially adapted for state occasions.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

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### CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned,*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOWER SEEDS, | | | |
| Fine double German Balsams... | ...Per ½ ounce | 1 | 8 |
| Heartsease ... | ditto. | 0 | 8 |
| Carnations ... | ditto. | 0 | 8 |
| Mignionette... | ...Per ½ ounce | 0 | 8 |
| Coreopsis Tinctoria ... | ditto. | 0 | 4 |
| Crimson Candytuft ... | ditto. | 0 | 4 |
| Convolvulus Major ... | ditto. | 0 | 4 |
| Nemophila insignis ... | ditto. | 0 | 4 |
| Eschscholtzia Californica | ditto. | 0 | 4 |
| Sweet Peas ... | ...Per ounce | 0 | 8 |
| VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties | ... | 15 | 0 |
| PEAS, Rising Sun | ...Per lb. | 1 | 4 |
| ——Champion of England | ... Ditto. | 1 | 4 |
| ——Veitch's Perfection | ...Ditto | 1 | 8 |
| CABBAGE, Early York | Per ounce | 0 | 12 |
| ——, London Market... | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, Nonpareil | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| CUCUMBER, Handglass | ... per 1½ ...Ditto | 2 | 0 |
| RADISH, Wood's frame | Per ounce | 0 | 4 |
| ——, long scarlet | ...Ditto | 0 | 4 |
| ——, red turnip | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, white turnip | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, olive shaped salmon | ...Ditto | 0 | 12 |
| TURNIP, red top stone | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, white ditto | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, early Dutch | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, Yellow Malta | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, Early Six Weeks... | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| ——, Snowball | ...Ditto | 0 | 8 |
| BEANS, French | .. Per ½ lb. | 0 | 12 |
| BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red | ...Per ounce | 0 | 8 |
| KNOLECOLE | ditto | 0 | 8 |
| WATER CRESS | ditto | 1 | 0 |
| LETTUCE.—White Cos | ditto | 0 | 12 |
| ——Bath Cos ... | ditto | 0 | 12 |
| ——Drumhead... | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| ENDIVE.—Green curled | ditto | 0 | 12 |
| ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| CARROTS.—Early French Horn | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| ——Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange | ditto | 0 | 4 |
| BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape | ditto | 0 | 12 |
| ——Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden | ditto | 0 | 8 |
| SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory | ditto | 0 | 6 |

8th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—In many outward diseases, when the best surgical aid had been sought and the profoundest skill has been unsuccessful in establishing a cure, the remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway have accomplished that desirable object. In every generation men are found who leave the beaten track and succeed in finding an easier and shorter road, and such was Holloway when he tried his then new remedies, and saw the foulest ulcers, the most intense inflammations, and the worst scrofulous diseases yield to his Ointment and Pills. Both his preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by giving to exhausted nature just what she most needed.

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## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

| | |
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| Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | ......Liverpool. |
| Christopher Burhell, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Edward Heath, Esq | ..........Liverpool. |

DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bernard Hall, Esq., | ..........Liverpool. |

*Chairman of London Board.*

| | |
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| Henry Fowler, Esq. | ..........London. |
| Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Thomas Cardwell, Esq. | ..........London. |
| Wm. Aitkin, Esq. | ..........London. |
| Jno. Bateson, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | ....Bolton. |
| Wm. Dalglish, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Kenneth Dowie, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Henry Duckworth, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Jno. Graham, Esq. | ..........Birmingham. |
| Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq | ..........London. |
| William Hind, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Patrick Hunter, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Robert W. Kelley, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| George B. Kerferd, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. | ..........London. |
| Peter M'Lagan, Esq. | ..........Edinburgh. |
| Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | ..........Glasgow. |
| Jas. A. Picton, Esq | ..........Liverpool. |
| R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. | ..........London. |
| Archibald Robertson, Esq. | ..........London. |
| Jno. Stewart, Esq. | ..........Aberdeen. |
| Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. | ..........Bristol. |
| H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |
| Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. | ..........Liverpool. |

*Actuary and General Manager.*

| | |
|---|---|
| James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. | ......Liverpool. |

*Secretary.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. | ..........London. |

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
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| ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq. |

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsees and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | ............ | Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co. |
| Calcutta | ........ | " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co. |
| Hong Kong | ........ | " DENT & Co. |
| Shanghai | ........ | " DENT & Co. |
| Mauritius | ........ | " BLYTH & Co. |
| Melbourne | ........ | " DALGETY & Co. |
| Launceston | ........ | " DU CROZ & Co. |
| Hobart Town | ... | " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE. |
| Adelaide | ........ | " ELDER & Co. |
| Sydney | ........ | " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co. |
| Dunedin | ........ | " DALGETY RATTRAY & Co. |

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

### POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Established 1838.*
*For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
*And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
*Local Board of Management.*
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
*Medical Officer.*
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
*Acting Secretary.*—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
*Bankers.*
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

| Age. | CIVIL. | | | | | | MILITARY. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 12 |
| 60 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

| Age. | CIVIL. | | | | MILITARY. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
| 55 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 55 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 35 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 45 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

*Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

*For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to*
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | 1862 .............. | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. | 1863 .............. | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. | 1864 .............. | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of | .......... | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for | 1860 .............. | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. | 1862 .............. | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. | 1864 .............. | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq. |
| | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. |
| Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq. |

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

| | |
|---|---|
| MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS. |
| Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

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| H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq. |
| J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq. |

*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

*1st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

*2nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

*3rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

*4th.* The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

*5th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

*6th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

*7th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

*8th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

*9th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

*10th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

*11th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

*12th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

*13th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

*14th.* Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

*15th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES;
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

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| MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS. |
| Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq. |
| J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq. |

*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | ...£ | 6,848,181 | 5 | |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | ...£ | 1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
| The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were | ...£ | 792,153 | 8 | 11 |
| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch | ...£ | 442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... | Rs. | 480 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. | " | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rs. | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| At the reduced English rate ... | Rs. | 246 | 0 | 8 |
| Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... | " | 116 | 13 | 11 |
| | Rs. | 129 | 2 | 9 |

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

*London Times.*—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

*Examiner.*—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

*Dispatch.*—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

*Colliery Guardian.*—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF 235 BALES OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the godown of the Bombay Press Company, on the Victoria Bunder, by order of Messrs. Goculdass Lilladhur & Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co.:—

235 bales of Cotton purchased by them with all faults.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bales | Grey | Madapollams. |
| 9 | " | " | Jacconets. |
| 12 | " | " | Shirtings. |
| 17 | " | " | T. Cloth. |
| 17 | Cases | T. Red Scarfs. | |
| 8 | " | White Madapollams. | |
| 7 | " | Grey and White Dhotees. | |

AT 2 P. M.

A nearly new light Phaeton forming a close Carriage, with a powerful Horse, and Harness complete.

Bombay, 13th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, an invoice of best Electro-plated Ware, such as Sets of Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Cases, Sets of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Tea, Salt and other Spoons.

AT 1 P. M.

A good serviceable Grey Arab Brougham or Shigram Horse.

One Mail Phaeton with a first-rate pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete.

On account of the underwriters, an Open Carriage.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old premises of the "Oriental Bank Corporation," a number of office Desks, Writing Tables, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MESS PROPERTY.

Under the orders of Government, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, the Mess Kit of the late 2nd European Regiment, Light Infantry, consisting of

SILVER WARE.

Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Sauce Ladles, Salad Spoons, Fish Knives, Butter Knives, Gravy Spoons, Tea Spoons, and Salt Spoons.

PLATED WARE.

Large Candelabras, small Do., Flower Stands, Soup Tureens, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Hotwater Dishes, Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, Salt Cellars, Candlesticks, Cruet Stand, Pickle Stands, Table and Dessert Knives.

GLASS WARE.

Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Ice Plates, Champagne, Claret, Wine, Custard and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Argand Lamps, Wall Shades, Decanters, and Shades, &c., &c.

The above will be on view at the Rooms from Monday the 18th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
*The Property of an Officer.*

Grey Arab Charges 14-2, handsome and quiet.

Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*

Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts, built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th June 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
(NEXT TO H. CLEVELAND, Esq.)

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Decanters, a Handsome Green and Gold Flowered Dinner Set, an Elegant Pink and Gold Tea Set, a very Elegant Dessert Set, a Set of best Plated Dish Covers, 4 in number, pairs of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Liquor, and Toy Frames, Egg Boiler, very pretty Epergne with Glass Dish, Tea, Coffee, and Mustard Pots, Saltcellars, Muffineers, Plated Treble, single Piano, and Chamber Candlesticks, a Mahogany Box of Plated Spoons and Forks for 12 Persons, Sets of best Cutlery, a Set of Dining Tables, Sideboard, Chairs, Dumbwaiter, Screens, Carved, Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Ottoman Drawing-room, Easy, Prediew and Low Chairs, Chiffoniers, Elegantly Carved Lady's Davenport Writing Table, Carpets, Whatnots, and Music Stands, Teapoys, Music Stools, Ornaments, Pianoforte, Flower Stands, a Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c., Plated and Bronze Treble, Double and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Engravings in Frames, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock, showing the days of Week and Month, also strikes half hours, by "Rimell" of London. English Brass four post Bedsteads, Almira with Side Wings, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Camp Cots, Child's Cots and Cradles, an Iron Safe, Dispense, and Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Double-seated Open Carriage by George Thomson, with a pair of fast trotting serviceable Carriage Horses, and a Set of nearly new Plated-mounted Harness complete.

A second hand English-built double-seated Brougham by Thorn of London.

A Pallanquin-shaped office Shigram with a Bay Horse and Harness, Saddles, Stable Gear, Child's Perambulator few dozen pots of Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of Sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, &c. AT THE PILOT STATION, No. 199, UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the neat Household Furniture, &c., the property of S. E. SCULTHORPE, Esquire, (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises, Circular, and Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Hanging Argand Lamps, a Walnut-wood Cottage Pianoforte, by "Rowland," Sideboard, Screens, Camp Tables, four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Brass Bedstead, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, an English Carpet, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 16th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE, &c., BELONGING TO MESSRS. McCOMBIE & SONS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. McCOMBIE & SONS' Rooms, in Meadow Street, the whole of their Stock of Oilman's Stores, Photographic Chemicals, &c., particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

AUCTION SALE ON COMMISSION.

60 Dozens of best Giunes's extra Stout in Quarts. At the lowest price Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*

A new double-seated Miniature Brougham painted Blue, Trimmed Blue Silk Taborette and Silk Lace to match, Vinetians in Doors, quarters and back moved with a plated rod, pole, splinter-bar, and shafts, hind standard and footman holders, lamps, &c., by "Robert Ness" of Aberdeen.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th June 1866.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.—TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on account and risk to whom it may concern.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Parell Road, Byculla, in Nansee Parpia's Shop, or opposite the Jewish Synagogue, viz.

6 very handsome new English built single horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on Front, Lamps, and Shafts.
6 Ditto Ditto with Ditto, for one or pair of Horses.
7 Very handsome four-seated open Carriages, with moveable Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
1 Ditto light English built cane body Door Shigram, with Ditto.
1 Ditto very neat and light Buggy, with Lamps.
3 Ditto Ditto on C Spring, with Ditto.
1 Ditto Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
2 Ditto self-driving Ditto with Ditto Ditto.
3 Ditto very neat and light four-seated cane body Phaeton, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 Ditto Ditto without Shutter, with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Waggonette with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto moveable Top, with Ditto Ditto.

Also at the same time at 4 P. M.

A pair of Serviceable Grey Carriage Horses.

One set Plated-Mounted Carriage and Harness.

The above Carriages are now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
*Terms—Cash on delivery.*
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAPMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.